

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Monthly Magazine of Fundamental Americanism

October 1955



On October 13, 1792, the cornerstone of the home of Presidents of the United States was laid. On October 14th we celebrate the birthday of our president Dwight David Eisenhower born in 1890



"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE WISE AND THE HONEST MAY REPAIR."
—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

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FEATURED in this issue . . .

HARRY DEXTER WHITE (an assumed name) was perhaps the most influential Red agent who ever betrayed the United States. His operations were facilitated when Secretary Morgenthau made him Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, with "full responsibility" for managing Treasury relations with foreign governments. Through this canal White sent \$12 billions to Moscow through the lend-lease program alone. He procured the plates and paper belonging to the money output of the United States and sent them to Russia, which printed and cashed \$250 million or more in German occupation money, and which was redeemed by this country. It seems incredible that this traitor could have operated without the knowledge of his superiors, but he did so for some years. In November, 1945, the FBI advised President Truman of White's treachery, but Mr. Truman not only retained White but promoted him. Much of this amazing story is told by Hon. Frank T. Bow, Representative from Ohio (p. 1).

IS THE FREE WORLD LOSING GROUND TO THE REDS?
This question is asked (p. 3) by Ira E. Bennett. The situation in Europe and Asia has deteriorated since the Geneva conference, and the perfidy of Kremlin leaders has become evident in many ways. Most conspicuous of allied setbacks are the weakness of NATO and the failure to make progress in reuniting Germany. It is now admitted that Chancellor Adenauer made a great mistake when he agreed to an exchange of ambassadors with Moscow. The Reds are now in a position to spy upon Western Germany and to block all plans for uniting that country.

FRED DEARMOND puts forth a slogan that carries good sense in more ways than one—"Keep to the right!" (p. 5) He applies this to the leftists as well as to wobbly roadsters who can't see the danger of colliding with on-comers. "The Middle-of-the-road" is now a deadly place.

INDUSTRIAL MIGRATION is the fascinating subject of an article by Dr. John D. Garwood (p. 7). He tells of the wonderful growth of industry in Colorado and Utah, due partly to free enterprise and partly to escape from the exactions of labor bosses who "killed the goose."

THE STORY OF ZEBULON PIKE is movingly told by B. G. Newhoff (p.13). Few Americans seem to be aware of Pike's courageous and patriotic services to the United States.

DR. FELIX WITTMER contributes another of his illuminating articles showing up the efforts for centralization of the educational system in the Federal government (p. 15).

THE SIX GIANTS IN BRONZE in Washington who represent the heroes of Iwo Jima are interestingly described by Jo Ann Henry (p. 17).

HOW GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES PLAYED LEFTIST politics in a big way is told by Alfred M. Cooper (p. 19).

OCTOBER, 1955

A Monthly Magazine of Fundamental Americanism

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

HARRY DEXTER WHITE—KREMLIN AGENT

By HON. FRANK T. BOW

United States Representative from Ohio

A BROAD panorama of New Deal betrayal and treachery to America will be illuminated for history when the whole story is told of the late Harry Dexter White and his pro-communist cohorts in the United States Treasury.

The real story begins on December 15, 1941—a week after Pearl Harbor. On that date Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, sent his historic Order No. 43 to all bureau chiefs and division heads in the Treasury:

"On and after this date, Mr. Harry D. White, Assistant to the Secretary, will assume full responsibility for all matters with which the Treasury Department has to deal having a bearing on foreign relations. Mr. White will act as liaison between the Treasury Department and the State Department, will serve in the capacity of adviser to the Secretary on all Treasury foreign affairs matters, and will assume responsibility for the management and operation of the Stabilization Fund without change in existing procedures. Mr. White will report directly to the Secretary."

This routine administrative order, quoted from the Morgenthau Diaries by the Jenner Committee of the Senate, did not take on epochal historical significance until some fourteen years later, December 4, 1954, when Attorney General Herbert Brownell disclosed publicly from FBI files that Harry Dexter White had been for many years the head of a communist spy network in Washington, reporting directly to Moscow.

The FBI had directed the attention of President Harry Truman to White's secret communist activities as early as November 1945. But that report had been successfully concealed from public attention by Red conspirators in the government including members of the White House staff. Not until the Eisenhower administration put hand to the shameful record did the case of Harry Dexter White become known to the American public.

As director of all international financial transactions and negotiations for the U.S.A., White was in a position to influence every major decision of American policy in favor of the Moscow party line and to influence the actions of other countries. He was the Treasury representative on the Interdepartmental Lend-Lease Committee, which determined all major allocations under Roosevelt's \$50-billion dollar war-time give-away program. Russia got \$12-billions here.

White was also on the executive committee of the Export-Import Bank, which approved all foreign loans. He was on the National Resources Committee, which allocated all raw materials at home and abroad during the war. He was on the Interdepartmental Committee on Post-war Economic Problems, which designed and activated all post-war relief and reconstruction problems. He was a member of the National Munitions Control Board, which allocated basic military supplies throughout the war. He was on the Board of Economic Warfare, which arranged virtually all overseas financial transactions throughout the war. He was later on the Liberated Areas Committee, which allocated American supplies to all devastated areas throughout the world.

Moreover, says a Jenner Committee report of July 30, 1953, "White was also chief architect of the Inter-



Congressman Frank T. Bow

national Monetary Fund as well as its first United States Executive Director."

Elizabeth Bentley, a Communist courier in the Washington network with Alger Hiss, Whitaker Chambers and Harry Dexter White in the 1930's, renounced communism in 1948, and told her story to the House Committee on un-American Activities. She was later questioned by the Senate Internal Security Committee concerning the Morgenthau Plan to reduce Germany to a pastoral state after the war.

Senator Eastland of Mississippi, "Did you know who drew that Plan?"

Miss Bentley answered: "Due to Mr. White's influence, to push the devastation of Germany because that was what the Russians wanted."

Senator Ferguson of Michigan asked, "That was what the communist wanted?"

Miss Bentley: "Definitely, Moscow wanted them completely razed because then they would be of no help to the allies."

Robert Morris, Chief Counsel for the Senate Committee interrupted: "You say Harry Dexter White worked on that?"

Miss Bentley: "And on our instructions he pulled hard." (Hearings p. 419)

Senator Eastland hardly could believe his ears.

"What you say is that it was a communist plot to destroy Germany and weaken her to where she could not help us?"

Miss Bentley: "That is correct. She would no longer be a barrier that would protect the Western World."

Senator Eastland: "And that Mr. Morgenthau, who was Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, was used by the communist agents to promote that plot?"

Miss Bentley: "I am afraid so; yes."

Vice President Nixon, was a member of the House un-American Activities in 1948 when these grave matters were first explored. He revealed a secret government memorandum dated November 25, 1945 which had been sent to President Truman and other high government officials. This memorandum named Harry Dexter White as head of one of the four communist spy rings then operating in Washington. This 1945 memorandum specifically mentioned the Kremlin networks then operating in the Pentagon, the Treasury, the White House, the Department of Labor, the War Production Board, the Office of Strategic Services, the State Department, and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—all in Washington, D. C. The third ring has only recently been uncovered.

Laughlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to the President, was named as the White House link in the communist spy ring. Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was named as the chief communist agent in that Department.

Using this Nixon memorandum of November 25, 1945 as the basis of investigations the Senate and House Committees ran down some 37 names listed as communists in high government offices under the New Deal. The Jenner report of July 30, 1953 had this to say regarding "The Net Over the Treasury."

"Harry Dexter White, Frank Coe, Harold Glasser, Victor Perlo, Irving Kaplan, Sol Adler, Abraham George Silverman and William Ludwig Ullman were employees of the Treasury Department during part or all of the period studied by the subcommittee.

"All these persons were named by both Miss Bentley and Chambers as participants in the Communist conspiracy. Several of those named were listed in the telephone finder of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, identified by Miss Bentley in 1948 as the most im-



Harry Dexter White (New Deal Treasury Official) and Laughlin Currie (Right) Assistant to President Roosevelt Named As Aide to Soviet Espionage Ring Leader.

portant person she dealt with in the Government underground.

"The Kaplan story has already shown the interlacing connections with White, Coe, Glasser, Silverman, and Ullman. Kaplan's tremendous responsibilities for American occupation policy in Germany have also been set forth."

White resigned from the Treasury April 30, 1946. He had been promoted by President Truman to be United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund.

"In that position," Truman wrote, "you will be able to carry forward the work you so ably began at Bretton Woods, and you will have increased opportunity for the exercise of your wide knowledge and expertise in a field which is of utmost importance to world peace and security. I am confident that in your new position you will add distinction to your already distinguished career with the Treasury. Very sincerely yours, Harry S. Truman."

This letter was signed by President Truman five months after the secret intelligence report on the Harry Dexter White Communist ring had been sent to the White House, presumably by the FBI.

THE Senate Committee returned to the Harry Dexter White case in August of 1955, holding hearings in Concord, New Hampshire, for an examination of papers found in White's summer home, at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, where the Communist agent had died of a heart attack in 1948, at a time when the House Committee un-American Activities was tracing out the cryptic references to White in the Nixon memorandum of November 1945.

Attorney General Louis C. Wyman of New Hampshire was the first witness at Concord. He identified documents impounded from White's library. One was a song book in Russian. Another carried modern songs from the Soviet Union, in English translations. Two of White's diaries also were presented in evidence. They carried voluminous notes touching upon U. S. government financial transactions during and after the war, plus many telephone numbers in Washington and New York. This material now is being studied by the Senate Committee's staff for its true significance in the previously disclosed pattern of communist espionage in New Deal Washington. One of the Harry Dexter White's music books carried the handwritten line, "Lenin our leader," but the handwriting has not yet been identified. (hearings Aug. 30, 1955).

(See KREMLIN AGENT, Page 18)

TWENTY TWO years ago the United States government recognized the starveling "government" of the Soviet and they began diplomatic relations through their embassies. Taking advantage of the opportunities thus offered, the Soviet Union began an evil career that has kept the world in turmoil and danger ever since.

Last month the Western Republic of Germany, a newly independent state, began diplomatic relations through an exchange of embassies with its inveterate enemy—the Soviet Union. Germany is divided, and cannot be reunited without the consent of the Soviet

strike whenever and wherever it seems best. Chou does not know whether America's allies in Asia will stand firm—and neither does America. Many Americans insist that no one from this country shall set foot on the mainland of China. This question might flame into a political issue next year.

The bootlegging of stragic materials from the west through Hongkong to Red China is being reported to members of Congress committees, but the details are not as yet revealed.

Red China promised to release a number of American war prisoners, but has not fully complied with her

IS THE FREE WORLD LOSING GROUND?

By IRA E. BENNETT

Union. A large portion of eastern Germany was claimed by Poland and is held by the Soviet Union as a satellite. This portion, according to an announcement from Moscow, will never be yielded to Germany.

Western Germany has been in process of joining NATO and raising a share of troops for the defense of Europe.

Turkey and Greece, members of NATO, are deadlocked with Great Britain over Cyprus. American encouragement to Greece in regard to NATO is destroyed by American support of British claims upon Cyprus.

France, having become embroiled in North Africa, and seeing no Communist war in sight, is apparently losing faith in NATO as the best system for the defense of Europe. France has shifted two divisions from NATO defense to North Africa. These troops carry modern arms furnished by the United States.

In view of the failure of the United Nations to stand by the United States in Korea it is now feared that members of the U.N. belonging to NATO will prove as untrustworthy in case of a call to arms.

The weakness of NATO unquestionably is due to the shrewd tactics of the Soviet Union in pretending to seek peace and cordial relations with western European governments. Strange as it may seem, nations that were leagued to fight a common enemy a year or so ago now bask in his smile, although he has not made any important gesture of friendship or appeasement and is still, so far as known, bent upon the disintegration and eventual conquest of the countries he is now courting.

A little more neglect of preparedness, a little more loosening of the bonds of NATO, and Europe could be easily conquered by the Red army and air force. The United States then would face its enemy at the edge of the Atlantic.

While Europe is thus disintegrating, Asia moves gradually into the Moscow-Peking orbit. There is some famine in China, but the Reds hold firm control of government and continually threaten to attack Formosa. Cambodia and Thailand are drifting into a collision with the Reds. So are Malaya and Burma. For the sake of holding Hongkong the British government will not lock horns with Red China and accordingly loses ground in other parts of Southeast China. The Red strategist, Chou En-lai, narrowly watches the United States, makes empty gestures, and prepares to

promise. In the meantime she asks for concessions from the United States. The Washington administration for some unknown reason has so far failed to bring the Reds to terms in the matter of releasing all of the war prisoners. Nothing is better settled in the rules of war than that which provides for the immediate release of war prisoners. It is unfortunate that American public opinion as to foreign policy will not be unanimous while the Reds are permitted to hold American prisoners.

Information of a very disturbing nature reaches Washington, indicating that Egypt and Israel will come to death-grips soon, and that Egypt, with overwhelming forces, will not make peace until it has exterminated Israel. It is reported that Russia has offered Egypt a larger supply of arms.

Efforts are made to give Chancellor Adenauer credit for a diplomatic victory at his Moscow conference, but well-informed men in Congress who have been watching events are dismayed by the slump in NATO plans. They look upon Adenauer's tactics as a mistake which opens the doors of Western Germany to Red intrigue under the guise of diplomatic representation and which will block that country's plans to organize a force to co-operate for continental defense.

Whatever may be the final result of Adenauer's meeting with Bulganin, it is obvious that NATO has lost



The Communist Bosses—Russia's Smiling Diplomatic Aggressors. Molotov (Second from Right)

ground since he visited Moscow. The possible outcome includes the ominous extension of the stay of American and other allied troops in Germany, and a heavy increase of American appropriations to bolster up European backsliders. This prospect may affect political plans running up to the next national conventions. While Democrats cooperated fairly well in making appropriations this summer, they may balk decisively next summer if NATO falls to pieces. The Republican party is committed to NATO policy and cannot be expected to devise and execute any new European defense plan before the next election.

It is not believed by Republicans that any reserves in Europe, not even the breakdown on NATO, would prevent renomination and election of Mr. Eisenhower. His burdens would be heavier, but he is the one man best qualified to bear them, in Republican opinion. As one of the original planners of NATO, Ike knows all its background, is acquainted with leading diplomatic and military pioneers of continental defense, and the nature of the problems that confront them. His recent experience includes contacts with Red leaders also, during which he learned more of the temper of the enemy.

The President clings to the hope that the dreaded ultimate clash between free and enslaved men—the third world war—may yet be prevented by an agreement on disarmament. He has been told by his adviser, Harold Stassen, that there are indications that the Soviet Union will agree to Mr. Eisenhower's suggestion that blueprints of armaments be exchanged and that each power shall be authorized to take air photographs of the other's territory.

The prime obstacle to any agreement with the Reds is its unreliability. They will make—and then break—any agreement, according to their own interest. Mr. Eisenhower himself has remarked that any agreement made with Moscow is of doubtful value because it may lack the element of good faith. Needless to say, any "peace" based upon a perfidious disarmament agreement would be a trap in which to entangle and defeat free nations.

HOW to hold the infidels to any agreement requiring good faith is a greater problem than the planning of any disarmament agreement. If Mr. Stassen can devise a scheme that will force the Communists to tell the truth and practice good faith, and to honor agreement, whether they like it or not, he will have done much to promote world peace; but as matters stand the Reds are universally condemned for their lack of moral obligations and good faith, a failing which traces back to their "humanism," or atheism. They are moral outcasts of their own choice, and must be judged by their words and acts.

The Reds, in short, cannot expect the free world to adhere to moral standards while freely granting to Communists full license to commit perjury, break treaties, and engage in criminal conspiracies.

So it should be self-evident that no disarmament agreement will bring peace between Communism and free nations.

What, then, will promote peace?

Apparently the only certain path to peace is the abandonment by the Reds of their insane scheme to conspire the overturn and conquer free nations. Thus far, in their questionable gestures of appeasement and conciliation, they have given no assurance of any change in their ultimate aims or plans for achieving them. So long as they believe they are making progress they will not change their final plans of course. In their current plans they keep afloat in spite of crude methods of agriculture and occasional



Front and Back of Moscow's Peace Headquarters

acts of treason. American Legislators who have visited the Soviet Union are not enthusiastic in discussing the probabilities of uprisings among the satellites.

That slavery, atheism and the omnipresent secret police system will bring an end to communist efforts in the Soviet Union or elsewhere is one of the lessons of history. No nation has ever survived all these evils at once. But the Soviet Union is surviving for the time being, and in the meantime free nations are seemingly becoming more and more indifferent to the danger that confronts them.

More Soviet Blackmail

Nikita Khrushchev, garrulous Communist Party boss of Soviet Russia, no longer blushes or attempts to hide his blackmail of non-Communist countries.

As a prelude to the Austrian treaty negotiations the Soviets started to release Austrian prisoners of war and civilians.

As a prelude to the opening of American-Red Chinese negotiations on an ambassadorial level, American prisoners of war were released, and then civilians.

The Soviets bought establishment of diplomatic relations with Konrad Adenauer's West Germany by promising to release German POWs—a promise yet to be fulfilled.

Now, Mr. Khrushchev, whose blackmail in these cases has brought results for the Kremlin, unashamedly makes another blackmail proposal to Japan and lets Moscow radio broadcast it to the world.

He told members of a Japanese parliamentary delegation in Moscow that Japanese prisoners of war still held by the Soviets—Mr. Khrushchev calls them war criminals—could be released in four or five days if Japan would establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.—*Dailey News, Wash., D. C.*

KEEP TO THE RIGHT

By FRED DeARMOND

Every bookkeeper knows that the big mistakes are easily found. It's those tricky little 45-cent errors, caused maybe by transposing a 49-cent posting into 94 cents, that throw him out of balance and are so hard to run down and correct. Just so in the world of abstract ideas, the worst trouble-maker is the little germ of truth in things erroneous.

A prime example is the plausible political line known as "Middle of the Road." Its advocates proceed on the assumption that the truth is to be found by reconciling two absolutes. Faced with a decision between two irreconcilables, they move to somewhere near a center position and proclaim with Mercutio "A plague on both your houses!" This philosophy has a powerful appeal to those gentle souls who shy away from all controversy. Their purpose is not so much to find right solutions to vexing issues, but to align themselves with the great mass of "reasonable, balanced moderates." They believe that 80,000,000 Americans can't be wrong. To those who counsel a deviationist course, they are likely to say, "Personally, I think your view is right, but I'm convinced there's no chance of persuading a majority to accept it, so why not be reasonable and go along with a middle-of-the-road program?"

In the present crisis this is the most insidious form that the further erosion of American liberties to collectivism can take. It plays directly into the hands of the Trojan horse leftists whose most successful tactic has been that of disguising Socialism as innocuous "middle-of-the-road progressivism." The idea is responsible for a long parade of concessions such as the "book-burning" episode, the sacrifice of Dean Manion as head of the Commission on Intergovernmental Affairs, failure to support the Reece Committee investigation of tax-exempt foundations, free Salk vaccine for "the poor," and the surrender to "Kefauverism" on the Dixon-Yates issue.

On the international scene the "middle-of-the-road" policy gave us that humiliating Panmunjom truce—first time in our history that the Star-Spangled Banner has been trailed in the dust. It is now leading us perilously close to the admission of Red China to the United Nations, and such other seductive courses as trading German rearmament for German reunification, Moscow style—all in the name of that sweet word "peace." It threatens to blunt the formerly acute American reaction to international crime. We shudder that Hindoo children should get less than their quart of milk a day, but close our eyes to the fact that ten freedom-loving peoples of Eastern Europe are held in a bondage more barbaric than Jenghis Khan ever imposed on conquered lands in the Middle Ages. American citizens and American soldiers captured in the uniform of their country are submitted to tortures that eclipse those of the Spanish Inquisition, and the nation makes only weak, milk-and-water remonstrances.

Certain "middle-of-the-road" drivers are saying that the ultimate outcome of the "cold war" will be some form of synthesis between Communism and liberalism.

They didn't put it as baldly as Communism vs. Freedom, because that would make their package unattractive in this country. But there is the subtle bait of compromise for us to nibble at. Henry Wallace once said that America had achieved political democracy and Russia economic democracy; Utopia would come when a society was evolved that combined the good of both systems, without any of the bad in either. That seemed a reasonable statement until the reader looked for the "good" in Communism.

Through those visiting delegations of farmers, the United States and Russia have been exchanging information on agricultural methods. It is an example of synthesis. The American delegation had the curious experience of seeing behind the Iron Curtain. But the exchange of information was all one way. American farmers can learn about as much from Russian farmers as Stan Musial could learn about batting from a neighborhood kid ball game.

Any synthesis of Americanism and Communism would be all give and no take for Americans. Can you bring slavery and freedom together? Or atheism and Christianity? Or 16th century autocracy and 20th century republicanism? It's like trying to synthesize oil and water.

The middle of the road is a dangerous place for Americans to drive. To straddle that center line and drive on both Right and Left is a constant hazard in the present stream of political traffic. The only safety lies in keeping well to the right of center.

Let's pursue the traffic analogy a bit further. It is well known that the most tragic road accidents are those caused by drivers swinging out of line to the left, particularly on curves and hills, and colliding with vehicles from the opposite direction. Why do they cross over? Because they become impatient with the pace of the traffic. They want to get on faster. That is the supreme mistake of social reformers. They are hot to advance swifter, even when social progress already is moving at a phenomenal pace never before approached in the annals of mankind.

But our most influential political middle-of-the-rovers are moved by a more subtle force than this emotion that stirs the impatient Utopians. That force is the spirit of conformity and concession which has always marked our national character. We are by na-



Franklin D. Roosevelt Who Attempted to Steer Government "Slightly Left of Center," Resulting In Emergency After Emergency.

ture a nation of compromisers. Lord Bryce remarked on what he called "the fatalism of the multitude" in the United States—the tendency to assume that whatever seems to be the will of the majority must be right and immutable. To be a dissenter is not respectable; therefore, it is customary, when the count of heads goes against one, he shuts his mouth and suppresses his better judgment.

The opinion that prevails in the long run is invariably the one that has the most persistent advocates. The thing that alarms thoughtful men today is that we have too few conservatives in this country with high intensity of conviction. If you could separate Americans into three groups by political persuasion—conservatives, radicals, and "moderates"—you would probably find that we have some 10 per cent of conservatives registering an average intensity of conviction of, say 70 degrees; and 10 per cent of radicals or "liberals," with an average conviction temperature of 90 degrees. In between is the great inert mass—80 per cent of the people, with a mean political temperature of something under 50 degrees.

Note, now, one tremendous difference between the 10 per cent of conservatives and the equal number of radicals. As a group the radicals feel their politics more intensely. I have estimated their feeling at 20 degrees warmer than that of the conservatives. Then there is another notable difference than the radicals range from Zealous Communist Party revolutionaries to Social Action churchmen and "broad-minded" professors. They represent a wide spectrum of opinion, but all are united in a band of opposition to "reactionary capitalism." On the other hand, we have in the United States no counterbalancing extreme conservative bloc. This is a sharp distinction between the United States and the countries of Western Europe, for instance, where there has long been a militant monarchist party which is still in existence and exerts a compensatory or balancing influence. American conservatives are for the most part restrained, relatively silent, and in many instances defeatist in their attitude toward the world upheaval. Unlike their opposite numbers on the Left, they are not crusaders. And they have little cohesion. If, as in the case roughly in France and Italy, one-third of the members of Congress were Communists, who can doubt but that with our weak and inert Right, revolution would follow in a matter of weeks or days? Fanatic liberals and apologetic conservatives spell too much sail, too little anchor.

The "liberals" have learned to ask for much more than they expect to get, in order to have a trading margin. That was the history of every New Deal and Fair Deal Congress we have had. Minorities have wrung a long array of Socialistic concession from the majority by this smart tactic. They hogged the middle of the road for themselves. Conservatives, always on the defensive, were smeared as reactionaries trying to go back to the 18th century.

Compromise has a siren appeal that has deceived even great men. Methods can often be compromised successfully; principles cannot. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster obtained the Compromise of 1850 at the cost of sacrificing principle. To preserve peace in their time, as they thought, they agreed to strengthen the infamous Fugitive Slave Act and to bolster up the crumbling slave empire along the Western frontier. The cost was too high. They failed to see that slavery was above all else a moral issue, and no statesman can afford to compromise in the area of moral principle. The patchwork settlement engineered by Clay and Webster failed to settle anything.

Even more arrogant in its demands than the slave power is the Communist autocracy. The shameful



*Calvin Coolidge, Who Steered Government To Prosperity
In a Right of Center Administration*

agreements made at Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam also had the worthy object of peace and concord. But the representatives of the West acquiesced in "a lazy accommodation with error, an ignoble economy of truth, and a vicious compromise of the permanent gains of adhering to a sound general principle, for the sake of temporary gains by departing from it," to use the words of John Morley, written long before those events.

It is impossible to steer a right course and avoid controversy. Any hope of balancing the cross currents of American life in a way that will initiate a permanent "era of good feeling" is unrealistic, because we are dealing with an element devoted passionately to the Marxian dialectic of perpetual emotion, eternal demanding, and an ever-increasing tempo of political and economic change. Unless defeated by clear heads and stout hearts, the present revolution can end only with the complete submergence of individual liberty.

In trying to define and delimit the middle of the road we must remember that no one admits to being an extremist. Nearly every citizen classes himself among the moderates. All the good words such as "safe," and "democratic," and "liberal," and "forward-looking," and "humane," and "peace" and "men of good will," and "social understanding," and "fair," and "reasonable," and "modern," have been stolen and appropriated by the Reds. All the scarlet placards, such as "plutocracy," "reactionary," "profit-seeking," "lucky few," "parasitism," "financial barons," are hung onto the gentlemen of the Right. But the strangest part of it all is that the victims of this verbal perversion themselves adopt the terminology of their enemies.

The rape of language and truth has gone so far that in the liberal, "scientific" literature, "What is, is not"; and "What is not, is." That's the way Professor A. B. Hobbs of the University of Pennsylvania puts it in his "Social Problems and Scientism." It's only a short step to George Orwell's "War is peace," and "Freedom is slavery."

To recapitulate: The middle of the road, as an expression, sounds safe and sane, balanced and moderate. But it's not what it seems to be. Its center marking is a shifting line of expediency, a compromise with aggression and a surrender to the enemy.

In March of 1949 two industrialists from the states of New York and Ohio met on the Santa Fe Superchief as it sped westward from Chicago. By an odd coincidence both men were perplexed by the same problem and by devious thought processes they had arrived at an identical solution of their problem.

The problem, not unfamiliar to companies the country over, was simply one of maintaining an operating plant with increasing labor cost and concomitant labor aggressiveness. The solution in both instances involved a movement of plant to areas less subject to organized labor activity. These two men moved their manufacturing operations to the state of Colorado.

In the United States World War II greatly stimulated economic activity, increased industrial migration, and to some extent rearranged the country's pattern of industrial location. Since the end of the War the West and the South have become increasingly important as centers of manufacturing and commerce.

labor, and the institutional frame of reference surrounding labor. If labor costs represent a large share of total costs of production, then the importance of labor as a force-guiding location may be heightened. Usually wage and salary payments account for from 45-50 per cent of value added by manufacture in the U. S. In some industries, however, this ratio rises to 70-80 per cent of total costs.

The state of Colorado has attracted industry since the war because of its favorable labor situation. One company which produces heavy gasoline powered machines moved to Colorado from the West Coast to "get away from West Coast unions and their damn goons." The manager of the company told the writer, "Labor on the Coast is just too damned organized. The workers are just induced to come to work, do as little as they can to hold their jobs, then get the hell out at quitting time. In Colorado we don't have the union. We keep our people informed all the time of the work

FREE ECONOMY, KEY TO INDUSTRIALISM

By DR. JOHN D. GARWOOD

Professor of Economics, Fort Hays, Kansas, State College

Manufacturing firms will locate where they can minimize costs. This is an economic truism. Generally speaking, the primary factors which orient location are considerations of (1) nearness to markets, (2) nearness to materials used in manufacture, and (3) labor costs. In the first two instances transportation costs are being considered. Other so-called secondary influences include available sites, plant facilities, desirable community living and climatic conditions, the tax situation, availability of power, fuel, and water, and such things as banking services, supplies, parts, etc.

The writer recently made a study of the location processes of 116 firms which initiated manufacturing operations in Colorado and Utah following World War II. In the most heavily industrialized areas of Colorado and Utah an attempt was made to secure as complete a coverage of new manufacturers as available information would permit. It is the opinion of the writer that fully 90 per cent of all new manufacturing firms in Colorado and Utah employing 10 or more employees have been included in the study.

The major part of the data concerning location policies as evidenced by new industrial operations in these two states was gathered by personal interviews with officials and owners of the new firms. In addition, the writer visited labor union officials, municipal and state government representatives, bankers, transportation agencies, and news sources.

The new firms produce steel and steel products, refined copper, processed uranium, gypsum building materials, creosoted wood, petroleum products, salt, clothing, food and kindred products, machinery, glass, furniture, magazines, chemical products, aluminum products, batteries, and many other products representative of American industry.

Where transportation cost differentials do not overshadow other factor costs, labor costs may be the dominant factor governing a firm's location. Labor's influence on location is generally expressed in wage rates, union activity, efficiency of labor, supply of la-

they do and what the plant is doing. They like us and we like them."

A branch of a well-known textile company was transferred to Colorado from the Coast because of organized labor "aggressiveness" and because shipyard competition for workers had forced wage rates to levels higher than this company felt it could meet. Although this particular company obtains all of its raw materials from the East and Midwest, neverthe-

POINT FOR RIBICOFF

While we are on the subject of Democrats, let us note again the rising star of Connecticut's Gov. Abe Ribicoff, who strikes us as being one of the soundest of state executives.

A friend of organized labor, Gov. Ribicoff has just given a decidedly appropriate rebuke to a CIO group, the Connecticut Government and Civic Employees Union, which has been trying to gather in employees in the state's mental hospitals. The state's Mental Health Commissioner, John J. Blasko, charges that some non-union workers were threatened with violence.

What drew Ribicoff's specific ire, however, was a union pamphlet which said: "The CIO won't give up on major issues and will connive, persist and annoy or do anything to get what you (the workers) have a right to have."

The Governor's answer to the union was pointed: "Anyone caught conniving or annoying in any department of the state government while I am Governor will be fired on the spot."

Peaceable organization is okay and anyone who thinks he has a grievance will be heard, but when it comes to conniving, annoying and threatening, the Governor has the law on his side and isn't afraid to use it. (New York Mirror)

less, the Colorado labor situation oriented the location to the Rocky Mountains.

One company which located in Denver shortly after the war moved from Oregon because of intensified union activity and the "moving-in" of the union on areas regarded as reserved for managerial decision. This company, which employs several hundred workers, produces goods which are sold the nation over. The president of the company personally surveyed the Denver area by plane in selecting the plant site. The plant was constructed quietly and without newspaper fanfare. No identification sign hangs on the plant at any place. The trucks which carry the product from the firm bear no company name. As a visitor to the plant the writer could scarce believe that an American manufacturer was not proclaiming his product's name on the plant somewhere.

This harassed West Coast manufacturer was seeking refuge in the Denver site and wanted to attract no attention to himself which would in turn bring the labor organizers. The company was organized, however, by the C.I.O. Nevertheless, the company maintains a discreet silence in the mountain area although advertising outside the eight-state area.

Another interesting case of where labor oriented a firm to Colorado involves the subscription departments of the Esquire-Coronet magazines which moved to Boulder from Chicago in the "interest of economy and efficiency." The move was made to minimize labor costs. It is estimated that 70% of the expense of maintaining a subscription office is that of labor costs. Thus, the estimated 10 per cent differential in labor costs between Colorado and Chicago brought this subscription operation to the West.

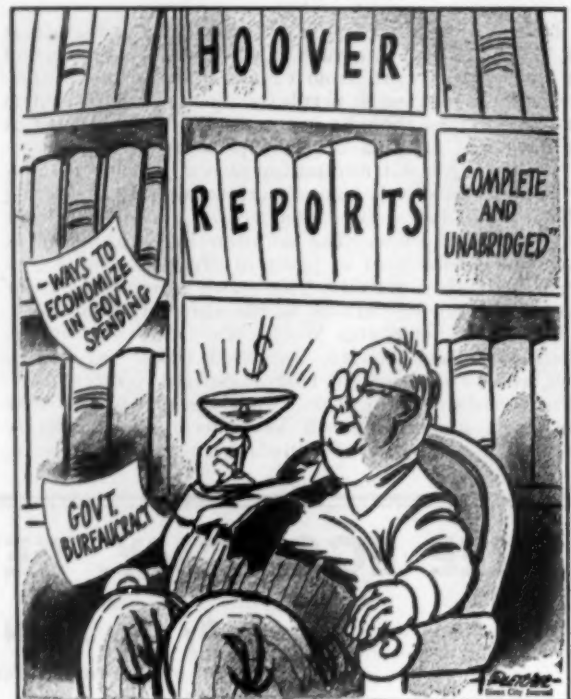
In addition to the labor costs noted above, it was felt that the personnel in a small Colorado town would be of a more stable variety, that turnover of labor could be lessened, that people in rural communities are more self-reliant and dependable, and that when trained would be more productive than labor in more metropolitan communities.

In the same vein another company president remarked, "They do a day's work here. Why do they? It's because of the absence of union say-more boys. In our old plant it was the union this, the union that. The boys seemed to work against us and hoped that things would be rocky. We tried to make friends and be good Joes but we never got to first base. A manufacturer with limited capital just can't produce with that kind of labor. We left and looked around before we came here. With cooperative labor and labor willing to work, we can stay in business and employ a couple of hundred men."

Thus, Colorado affords an area where labor is not militantly organized, and secondly, where wage rates are lower than those in the heavily industrialized areas of the country. Of the 80 firms studied in the state of Colorado, 72 were not organized. All of the firms in the survey which employ union labor are engaged in processing mineral products.

At the present time it is possible for a firm which requires a sizable labor force to initiate operations in the state of Colorado and maintain a nonunionized plant. The largest new firm to initiate operations in the postwar period in the state has not been organized. The lack of union strength in the state has been a factor influencing location for a number of new establishments. An official of one of the largest postwar firms in Colorado commented that "We are just like one big happy family here; we don't need or want unions."

Coupled with this advantage is that of lowered wage rates. The Colorado postwar experience indi-



"Who Wants To Read?"

cates that a state with a favorable labor situation will draw industry to it if that industry is not bound by a stringent market or considerations concerning materials.

An official of a company recently moved to Colorado from the East said, "Take New York for example, the starting wage for a secretary there is \$275 and increases with time. But in ——— the highest paid secretary in town gets only around \$200 a month. And this contrast carries through other lines of clerical help."

An official of another company said, "In our Ohio company the starting wage is \$1.65 to \$2.00 per hour, here we start at \$1.25 to \$1.45 per hour."

Leaders of unions in the state allege that lack of more extensive unionization of Colorado industries is due to the type of industries which are found in the state and the tradition which has been fostered by nonunion enterprises and the agricultural and rural segments of the state's economy. In the smaller cities of the state union organizers may be able to organize a plant but the new members of the union find themselves in a minority in the community.

In addition, it is alleged by friends of unions that the government of the state is not noticeably friendly to organized labor. As evidence of the state government's attitude toward union activity and the labor groups of the state, it is noted that unemployment compensation and occupational disease laws are more lenient to the employer here than in the highly industrialized part of the country. The Colorado Labor Peace Act is regarded as being more restrictive of the employee in its intent than of the employer.

Today in the field of labor the guaranteed wage is the thing. In the field of steel manufacture the wage rate has climbed steadily. In other fields of manufacture the picture is much the same.

(See INDUSTRIALISM, Page 31)

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

Concerning the Activities of Movements Tending
To Undermine the Institutions of the Republic

New York Red "Summer Camps" Investigated

A long overdue investigation into subversive indoctrination of children in summer camps by the Communists is underway in the State of New York. A number of loyal American witnesses have willingly testified as to their knowledge and experience with the Red menace in summer camps and a flock of others who have been managers, owners, teachers or entertainers at the camps have fled to the cover of the Fifth or other Constitutional amendments.

For at least two decades these so-called "summer camps" have been operated in many places in our country, principally in New York—some more or less in the open and others under camouflage, for the purpose of shoving un-American ideas into the formative minds of juveniles.

As long ago as 1938 Walter Steele, publisher of the NATIONAL REPUBLIC, warned a Congressional committee that these camps were ensnaring the American youth in great numbers each year. At that time Mr. Steele told the Congressional committee that "next to communist schools in importance are communist camps. At these one hundred or more camps the Reds catch many new recruits during the summer vacation period." He named the camps and listed the owners, directors, teachers and entertainers, and identified the Red organizations behind each school. Again in 1948 Mr. Steele went before another Congressional committee and related how at least 27 camps were being operated by the Communists as "Cooperatives." Again he listed the names of the then existing camps, locations and the principal individuals operating the camp movements.

Red "Soviets" In U.S.A.

The current investigation has been undertaken by the New York Joint Legislative Committee on charitable organizations. One of the witnesses, a soldier, recently testified concerning his indoctrination while a child. He is Pvt. Stanley Weckin, now stationed at Fort Dix. He said while attending a Communist youth camp at Poughkeepsie in 1947, he was taught communist songs. Two years later he was recruited by the young Communist movement, the Labor Youth League, as a camp counsellor. He said camp youth were divided into groups named for Paul Robeson and for the Hungarian Communist dictator Anna Pauker. "Wall Street imperialism," the "exploitation" of American workers by "capitalists" and kindred Red line subjects were taught, he declared.

David Greene, manager of Camp Kinderland, Harry Sandler of Camp Lakeland, Kenneth Friedman of Wingdale Lodge; Mona Tennenbaum and Melinda Farber, reported to have been active in Red infiltrated



New York Mirror

Same Old Tune!

camps; Elton and Sarah Gustafson, co-directors of Camp Timberline both of whom had been previously dismissed from the Brooklyn College staff for refusing to answer questions about communism; Nahum Polak, Camp Kinderland bookkeeper; Abe Hamburger and Samuel Kokut, owners of Pine Lake lodge; Mrs. Naomi Colow, manager of Pine Lake, Fred Briehl, owner of Briehl's farm resort, have so far been among the reluctant witnesses before the Committee.

Miss Edith Segal, a Camp Kinderland dance teacher, admitted and later tried to withdraw the statement,

קמפ קינדערלנד
CAMP KINDERLAND
Operated by the Parents and Children Unity Association, Inc.

HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

City Office: 100 Broadway Room 514
New York 5-1212

Telephone: CHILDREN'S DIVISION
Hopedale Junction 175

Telephone: ADULT DIVISION
Hopedale Junction 175

201
Daily Worker
New York City

Dear Comrade 201:

Camp Kinderland has been us by offering a two weeks vacation to the first prize winner of the Little Lefty's Contest.

As the members of the Camp Kinderland Soviet and the Board of Directors, wish to offer as a second prize in your contest two weeks vacation in our camp.

If Little Lefty's theater is unable to present this second prize, we should like to have the permission to rotate it in Camp Kinderland.

Sincerely,
Camp Kinderland

Circular Letter To Communists, Terming Camp Kinderland a "Soviet"

that she wrote pamphlets and poems in praise of Julius and Edith Rosenberg, atomic spies executed by our government. On 30 other questions she invoked the Fifth Amendment.

Abe Olshan, secretary of Crystal Lake resort, admitted his "patrons" took up a collection to support the Rosenberg spies.

Southern "Educational Fund" Exposed

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., will be the object of a Department of Justice investigation to determine if it is a Communist front, if the request of the Senate Internal Security Committee is accepted.

Sen. James O. Eastland, chairman of the committee, said "Our investigation yielded convincing evidence that the Educational Fund is not only an offshoot of the discredited Southern Conference for Human Welfare, but that both were launched by the Communist Party for its own good."

The principal government witness at Senate hearings was Paul Crouch, former Communist leader. He linked the organization's officials and its workers with several former Red organizations.

Aubrey Williams, former head of the New Deal's National Youth Administration and now a publisher of a farm magazine in Montgomery, Ala., is the head of the Fund, and denied his organization "was guilty of any of the tactics I associate with communism." He blamed the inquiry on the fact the Fund is fighting segregation.

The officers and Committeemen of the so-called "educational fund" are for the most part those which composed the exposed and now defunct Southern Conference For Human Welfare. The new formation is now holding regional conferences under various guises, chiefly in the South, one having been held last year in South Carolina, Georgia and this year so far in Houston, Texas.

Educators With Alleged Red Background Tried

Five persons connected with the schools of New York City are facing hearings in actions brought by the Board of Education. Past Communist connections are involved in all of the cases.

One of the group is a school principal. He is Samuel S. Cohen, of Valley Stream, L. I. His case differs from the others in that he will not be asked to prove he is no longer a Communist, school officials having satisfied themselves he is no longer a Red. However, he will face charges of making false affidavits and refusing to inform.

Those who must prove they no longer have Red connections are Miss Minerva Feinstein, Brooklyn teacher-clerk; Julius Nash, high school biology teacher and Irving Mauer, Bronx Junior high school teacher.

The fifth person is Harry Adler, radio mechanics teacher at a Bronx high school. All of the group were ordered suspended but a stay was granted Adler.

All but the principal have been accused of violating the State's Fienberg law which bans teaching jobs to members of subversive organizations. They also are cited for refusing to inform on other teachers. The latter phase of the board action has been subject of dispute and the State Commissioner of Education has held the school board can no longer compel teachers to become informers.

David I. Ashe, former head of the United Parents Association, has announced he will defend Cohen. His



United Press Photo

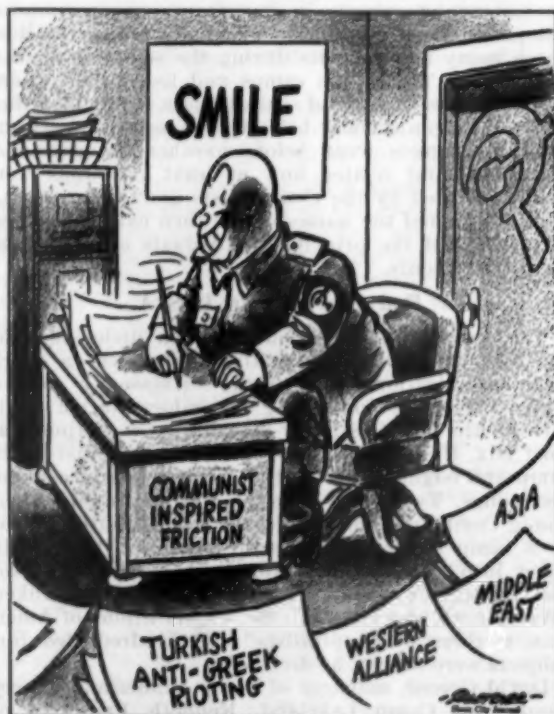
Mary Knowles, Librarian From Plymouth Meeting, Pa., Who Refused to Testify At Senate Committee Inquiry Concerning Her Communist Membership, Brought Quaker Library \$5,000 Fund For the Republic Award

wife is presently head of the United Parents Associations.

If three Newark, N. J., teachers can convince the American Federation of Teachers, A.F.L., that they are not now and never have been Communists, then the union will provide a legal defense fund for them to fight dismissal from school payrolls for invoking the Fifth Amendment.

The dismissed teachers are Robert Lowenstein, Percy Zimmerman, and Mrs. Estelle Laba, all members of a Newark local of the union.

(See ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES, Page 23)



The Smiling Trouble Maker

NATIONAL REPUBLIC EDITORIALS

FOR—Fundamental Americanism; Constitutional Representative Government; Constructive National Policies.

AGAINST—All Subversive Movements Inimical to American Ideals, Traditions and Institutions.

APPEASING THE REDS

FOR SOME UNEXPLAINED REASON, and by some official whose identity is not disclosed, the United States Government has smeared its own self-respect by appeasing the Reds in a procedure which destroys the integrity of the International Labor Organization. Until last year it insisted upon observance of the rules that govern that organization, in the hope that a conference of many nationalities would bring about better conditions for workers throughout the world. But now the United States permits Communists to debate and vote upon business relating to employers and workers, exactly as if these outcasts were in reality employers and not masters of slaves.

The ILO is a part of the United Nations organization. It is composed of two members representing government, one representing an employer, and another representing an employee. The regular members are called "titular," and often they are aided by non-voting members who take part in discussions. Since Communists are neither employers nor employees, objections were raised against their activities in either capacity, and the United States concurred in imposing this demand, but last year the Reds, burrowing in as usual, demanded that they be permitted to appear as representatives of government, at least, and to speak as deputies of the "titular" member representing the employer. This concession was granted to them, under protest by an American employer delegate. Then the Reds began to vote, and gradually assumed the colorable role of full-fledged members. They amplified their membership by including their satellites, including Byelorussia, Ukraine, Poland, Hungary, Albania, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. But they do not pay their way—the United States pays more than 40 per cent of ILO expenses.

The ILO will meet again in November, and it may be that free employers and free workers will throw out the shackled poltroons who presume to speak for the betterment of labor. In order that there should be no doubt of this, and in order to explain why American policy was reversed after 1954, and which now crawls before the Reds, it would be well for the Administration to identify the appeaser. Who is he?

YOUTH AND CRIME

STUDIES OF JUVENILE delinquency have not yet revealed a remedy of general application. The reason for this seems to be simple—there are too many causes of delinquency. When a remedy for one offense is found, another even worse offense appears, even to the point where youths commit murder without provocation—and without remorse. Suitable penalties for grave crimes, such as murder, are of dubious effect in themselves, and are apt to do more harm than good. A lad kept in prison with criminal mates usually completes his education in crime instead of reforming. Often these youths become heroes in the eyes of those with whom he associates.

"Broken homes" are not the excuse in all cases for violent crimes. Recent murders in several parts of the

country have been committed by young men—and girls—from well-ordered and well-to-do families whose heads had no idea that their offspring was mentally abnormal, or who for some reason never checked on their child's associates or habits.

Is mental abnormality the explanation that is sought for? Is it possible that undetected pressures upon the nerves finally burst into crime? Medical men report that mental disease is rapidly increasing, without any obvious reason therefor except undue excitement, perhaps, resulting from some of the modern ways of life and the lack of the close family ties that used to exist. The automobile, also, with its hair-breadth escapes in traffic, deserves further study as a factor in mental stress. Gangster movies and television pictures and gangster plays on the radio are conclusive to many who view them. Cops-and-robber play often leads to actual robberies.

What is the next thing to be done, if it be true that atrocious crimes by youths are proof of mental disease?

LABOR PARTY—A SILLY NOTION

LABOR UNION BOSSSES, for their own advantage, are boasting that the merger of the two big union federations will give them 15 million political votes, and that they can then undertake political projects on a big scale, in order to wrest from Congress and the people more than they could hope to obtain otherwise. These bosses, like dope addicts, are incurably habituated to the vaporings of Harry S. Truman, who once won the Presidency by catering to leftwing labor and farm vote while his party rival was asleep at the switch. Mr. Truman believes that he can repeat this feat in behalf of his party, and of course the other bosses are hopeful that he can do so—for they are all leftwing Democrats, although their membership is not. The bosses do not forget that Truman attempted to violate the Constitution in favor of Phil Murray's steel union. His orthodoxy as a leftwing Democrat was proved to the edge of impeachment. But Murray is dead and Truman's intended rupture of the Constitution is an old story, now, which the public has almost forgotten. Perhaps the public has also forgotten the enormous majority cast for the late Robert A. Taft as Senator, by labor union members who were instructed to vote against him. Labor bosses, at least, should keep their memories sharp if they wish to know how their membership has voted.

The vast majority of voters are not in labor unions, and the vast majority within labor unions react with manly independence when arrogant and self-seeking bosses try to herd them to the polls. It is a foolish and impossible task which Meany and Reuther undertake when they plan to set up a Labor party. Americans are workers, not loafers. They are owners of the United States, not mean-spirited subjects waiting for a handout from superiors. Americans under favorable administration and absence of war are rapidly building up the mightiest nation in the world's long history

—and the greatest achievements are yet to come. Americans lead in exploration of atomic power and are at the threshold of the vault wherein lies the secret of divine universal force.

It is an insult to Americans to suggest that they should debase themselves to become the tools of egotistical, self-seeking labor bosses in exercising the most majestic of all their duties—that of directing the destiny of the United States.



PUBLIC ORDER

ONE OF THE NECESSARY elements in interpreting the Constitution is the due consideration of all its clauses, "for the Constitution is to be read as a whole and effectuated in all its parts. . . . The various clauses must be co-ordinated and applied together." If a court should over-emphasize a provision in the Constitution, to the detriment or destruction of another requirement, the entire system would eventually be destroyed.

The third objective of the Constitution, after providing for a more perfect Union and establishing justice, is to insure domestic tranquility. This is to be accomplished primarily through the States, aided by the Federal Government when its aid is requested. Order is heaven's first law, and public order must be maintained at any cost.

The beginning of disorders in some of the Southern States, following the decree that the Negro and White races shall be integrated in the public schools, raises the question whether the Supreme Court was as circumspect as it should have been before making its ruling. Was it aware of the racial disturbances that caused bloodshed before the two races adjusted themselves to a happy-go-lucky relationship of their own contriving? The Ku Klux Klan and occasional lynching bees disappeared under this voluntary rule, and it was not until Communist agents, operating upon ignorant Negro and White men, stirred up the disorders and secret moves that are now working to destroy the United States by force and violence.

Was the Supreme Court aware of this state of affairs when it ruled that two races should be forced into a social relationship tending to provoke violence? Or was it so impressed by the socialistic drift of modern education and by the writings of theorists, that it overlooked its duty to insure domestic tranquility?

The Southern States are alive to their responsibility in preserving public order, even to the extent, if necessary, of abolishing their public schools for the purpose of keeping unassimilable races socially separate. If the pressure upon them becomes unbearable and violence spreads, the national authority may have to intervene—indeed, interstate crime in consequence of the new ruling threatens to compel the FBI and other Federal agencies to maintain public order.

Meanwhile the agitation for transferring authority over education from the States to the Nation is making progress.



AMERICAN LEGION —UNESCO

AT ITS NATIONAL CONVENTION, opening October 10th at Miami, the American Legion will be compelled to deal with some new and strange influence which has apparently crept into the Legion, attempting to reverse and falsify its official policy in opposing the malign influence of UNESCO.

On August 20th and September 10th, releases were issued which purportedly came from a special committee of the American Legion. The committee found:

"1. That UNESCO is not favorable toward world

government; that the programs and functions of UNESCO are not such as to tend toward world government; that the United States National Commission for UNESCO, individually and as a group, are strongly opposed to world government.

"2. That UNESCO is not atheistic.

"3. That UNESCO is no sense or degree is Communistic.

"4. That Alger Hiss had no hand in UNESCO."

A report reaffirming the opposition of the Legion to UNESCO was issued on May 2, 1955, but was until recent weeks mysteriously impounded. The white-wash release was issued by a committee dominated by Mr. Murphy, and was used in a manner calculated to make the public believe that the Legion had reversed its position on UNESCO. It was in complete contradiction to the Legion's Americanization Commission earlier documented report.

The facts concerning UNESCO are a matter of record and cannot be denied. UNESCO leans toward atheism, or "humanism" as it calls it. Julian Huxley planted this poisonous root when he became the first director-general of UNESCO and one of its planning commission. He remarked that UNESCO, because of inviting Communists to join it, was "obviously debarred" from recognizing any theologies.—"Its outlook, it seems, must be based upon some form of humanism. Further, that humanism must clearly be world humanism."

The so-called "Murphy report" allegedly rules out the charge that Alger Hiss was one of the architects of UNESCO and claims that he had no hand in its formation, its constitution, or outline of program and activities. Of course, the report is as wrong in these contentions as it is about the other aspects. It is reported that the Murphy report documented nothing. It merely referred to statements made by members of the UNESCO commission and other supporters of UNESCO.

Hiss was appointed by the State Department to head the Office of Special Political Affairs with the UN, UNESCO and other commissions under his direction. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Administration testifying before the Senate Committee on Security, June 25, 1953, testified that Alger Hiss was in charge of the Office of Special Political Affairs and "had policy jurisdiction of all international organization," which he said included UN and its specialized agencies (UNESCO, Etc.). To Hiss fell the job of completing the details of UNESCO, as far as the Truman Administration was concerned. There is too much available evidence to contradict the charge that Hiss had no hand in the formation of UNESCO.

UNESCO is an integral part of the United Nations, its orientation section is attempting to create a public desire for a world government and "international mindedness." Ironically enough, our own delegate to the UN, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., recently pledged himself to make an effort to put God into the United Nations, in view of the fact that to date God has been ruled out of both the UN and UNESCO.

Since the good faith of the American Legion is involved in the conflict over the Murphy report, as well as its patriotic endeavors in opposing world government, subversion, atheism and Communism, it may be expected that the State and division commanders and delegates will deliver a crushing blow to this crude drive to divide the Legion on its previously announced truly American policy. The attempt of internationalists to penetrate the Legion illustrates the extent and persistence of those who work secretly to transfer American sovereignty to alien rule.

"I EMBARK in the fleet at Sackett's Harbor at the head of a column of 1500 choice troops on a secret expedition," Zebulon Montgomery Pike wrote to his father on July 10, 1813. "If success attends my steps, honor and glory await my name—if defeat, still shall it be said we died like brave men and conferred honor, even in death, on the American name." Two weeks later he gave his life to his country. This final message summarizes the lifelong philosophy of the man whose name is written in many places on the map of the continent he explored, but in this sesquicentennial year of his expeditions his personal history is still unknown to most of his countrymen.

The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 had been something of a grab-bag bargain. President Jefferson knew little about the nature of the land he had bought for the young republic. Lewis and Clark had been sent to the

to the leaders of the first, while the cunning and self-seeking of Wilkinson were detriments to the leader of the second.

Who was this man whose name was bestowed on a peak in the Colorado Rockies some thirty-five years after his death? Son of a Revolutionary army general, he was descended from a family which settled in New Jersey in 1666. Born at Lambertton, now part of Trenton, January 5, 1779, he moved with his parents to Easton, Pennsylvania in his boyhood.

Neither in disposition nor in appearance did he conform to the general conception of an explorer. Slender, only of average height, he had light brown hair and blue eyes. Gentle in disposition, his was of a retiring nature. Never did he completely overcome his boyhood shyness. But from childhood he had the resolute spirit that was to bring him through two poorly planned and inadequately equipped expeditions. His schooling was meager, but he tried to make up for that by taking private lessons.

Inspired by his father's stories of the War of Independence and his own love of country, he entered the army at fifteen. In four years he was an ensign, in six a lieutenant. At thirty he was a lieutenant-colonel.

His journals give evidence of his devotion to his wife, Clara. He longed for letters from home. When he met Northwest Company men who had remained as many as twenty years in the wilderness, he wrote, "Not the wealth of nations could pay me to remain thus secluded."

His wants were simple. "Had a good dish of coffee, biscuit, butter and cheese for supper," he recorded with satisfaction. He was more at home with books than with men. No matter how hazardous the situation in which he found himself, he could always find peace in one of the volumes he carried. He read on the trail, in camp and as a prisoner of the Spanish in Santa Fe.

Pike had no particular training for the expeditions he undertook without protest. A month after he received Wilkinson's command to go to St. Anthony Falls in the present state of Minnesota to discover if the Mississippi began there, he had left St. Louis. Why he had to make such haste is one of the mysteries still surrounding his expeditions.

PIKE THE PATRIOT

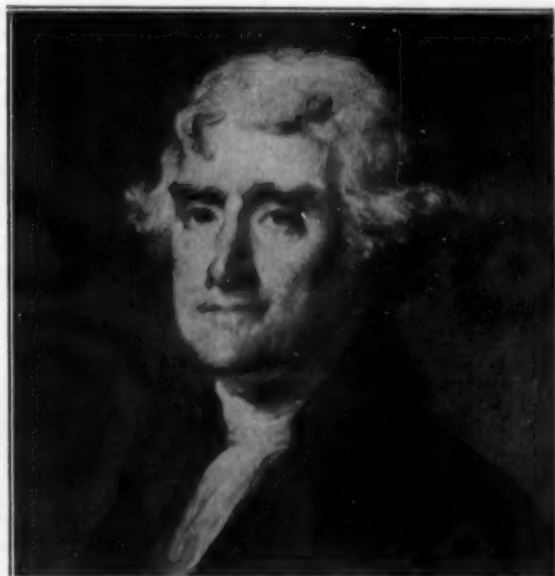
By B. G. NEWHOFF

Northwest in 1804, to find the source of the mighty Missouri and to describe the country. The year following Pike was ordered to head a smaller expedition into the Northeast to search for the source of the equally mighty Mississippi and to make a map of fort sites which might be needed in case of another war with England.

Why are the names of Lewis and Clark so much more familiar than that of Pike that Jacques Barzun could declare in his *God's Country and Mine* that no one now knows who Pike was? As if he could foresee that his countrymen would forget him, Pike seems to have offered his own reason for this forgetfulness: echoing plaintively down the years is his cry, "I had no gentleman to aid me." Lewis had his Clark, an equal rather than a second in command. Pike was a lonely leader. Yet his two exploratory expeditions were to be as ultimately important to the expansion of the United States as was the Lewis and Clark exploration. Still, one hundred and fifty years after, he has never received the "honor and glory" for which he longed. The reason lies not in the man but in his commander-in-chief.

Thomas Jefferson was President when Lieutenant Pike set out from that starting place of all western travel, St. Louis, on Friday the ninth of August, 1805, with one sergeant, two corporals and seventeen privates in a 70-foot keel boat on his Mississippi voyage. But Jefferson, the genius who planned the Lewis and Clark expedition of the previous year, had no part in Pike's. Had he had, it would have been better planned and its leader would have received acclaim comparable to that accorded Lewis and Clark on their return east. Though President of the United States, Jefferson was not as active as commander-in-chief of the army. The army's chief was General James Wilkinson. The Pike expeditions originated in the scheming mind of this man who, during the Revolution, had connived to demote Washington and put Gates in command of the continental army.

Leaders of both the Missouri and Mississippi expeditions were army men. Army personnel manned each. But the vision and the wisdom of Jefferson were assets



Thomas Jefferson Who Drove the Bargain for Purchase of Louisiana Territory In 1803

Besides finding the source of the great river, Pike had another duty to perform on his first voyage. Before our purchase of Louisiana the French and Spanish had permitted British traders in the area to fly the Union Jack above their posts. Jay's treaty permitted the British to retain their posts by paying license fees for the privilege, but use of the British flag was prohibited. Pike had the task of explaining to the Indians in the territory that the flag with which they had long been familiar now meant nothing. He had, also, to inform them why another flag, the Stars and Stripes, was to take its place. It was his duty, too, to persuade the factors at these posts to cease selling guns and liquor to the Indians; threatening to revoke their licenses if they persisted in disobeying.

He succeeded in inspiring the Indians, including the usually hostile Sioux, with deep regard for the American flag which they called "the flag that made peace." When Little Crow, one of the Sioux chiefs, found a flag near his village after the expedition had gone north, he believed Pike and his men must be dead. Immediately he led a band of his braves to avenge their death, only to find them alive and well. He had reasoned they would never relinquish so precious a standard if they were able to defend it. Pike rewarded his zeal with 5 yards of blue stroud, 3 yards of calico, 1 carrot of tobacco and a knife, explaining that the flag had floated away on the breeze when its staff had broken. It was this same Little Crow who had signed a treaty with the United States, represented by Pike, ceding 100,000 acres of land for \$200 in trinkets.

British traders were not so submissive. In January of 1806 Pike was furious when he saw the Union Jack flying over Grant's establishment on Lower Red Cedar Lake, and ordered it down. A month later, when he passed that way again, it still flew. Pike ordered his men to shoot it down.

That same month he had rejoiced in finding what he believed to be the source of the Mississippi in Leech Lake. For a quarter century thereafter he was accredited with the discovery of the source of the river by all geographers. Not until 1832 was the real beginning in Lake Itasca found. Pike never knew he had failed in the main objective of his first expedition.

While near St. Peter's River on his return toward civilization Pike learned how successfully he had taught the Indians that white men and red men need each other. A Sioux with some private grudge had cocked his gun and was about to shoot the explorer when other Indians saw him, snatched the weapon away and saved Pike's life.

Though he was never so close to death again on this expedition, he did experience much privation. Often he went hungry. Deer and elk were plentiful, but the balls he had brought for hunting were too small to kill these animals. The entire company had only 2 felling axes and 3 hatchets, making cutting trees for building shelters slow work. In the intense December cold many toes froze.

By April, though, the expedition was back in St. Louis. Several Indian chiefs accompanied the men and Pike brought Bucks and Beaux, the two Indian children he had adopted.

Three months later he set out again, this time taking with him an interpreter, doctor, 19 soldiers and some Osages and Pawnees who had recently been released from Pottawatomie captivity. The reasons for this Arkansas journey are obscure. Possibly Pike's personal papers could have explained them, but these papers were lost in a fire which destroyed his home some years after the expedition ended. His journal does not reveal why he traveled in the Southwest,



Zebulon Montgomery Pike Whose Early Expeditions Contributed to Expansion of Our Country

though his choice of the Spanish-speaking Vasquez as interpreter seems to substantiate the theory of Elliot Coues, one of his few biographers, that this was a spying expedition.

On July 15, 1806, less well prepared with supplies, equipment and gifts for the natives than on his previous trip, the Arkansas-bound travelers left St. Louis. Almost from the start Pike was beset by difficulties. His interpreter was detained for debts. He lost his dog, the only one in the expedition that could retrieve from water. Early in August he nearly stepped on a rattlesnake. In gratitude for not being bitten, he let the snake live. Indians stole from the men. One member of his small force deserted, and Pike was warned by an Indian woman that two others planned to steal horses and run away.

By mid-September the expedition was in that part of the continent which had been Spanish territory for two and a half centuries. Though the Indians of the region displayed the Spanish flag, they had neither love for nor loyalty toward the Spaniards with whom they had been in contact. As he had demanded the lowering of British flags on the Mississippi, Pike now ordered Spanish flags down. The Pawnees pleaded the Spanish would punish them if they discarded the flags they had. Pike allowed them to keep them flying. These Indians, fearing as well as hating their former rulers, earnestly begged him not to go further.

On the morning of November 15, when the expedition had reached the front range of the Rockies, Pike glimpsed a peak rising through the mist higher than those around it. He judged it to be some fifty miles away. He never came closer than fifteen miles to "his eternal monument." On maps of the 1830's this peak was called James'. John C. Fremont gave it its alliterative name, Pike's Peak.

Winter came early. Pike had not expected to be out in 17-below-zero weather. Several rifles burst; others were broken. The men, without proper winter

(See PATRIOT, Page 22)

IN HIS State-of-the-Union message of January 6, 1955, President Eisenhower spoke of our "grave educational problems." Pointing out that "effective and up-to-date analyses of these problems and their solutions are being carried forward through the individual State conferences and the White House conference to be completed this year," the President admonished Congress that "positive, affirmative action must be taken this year."

On February 8, 1955, President Eisenhower offered Congress a four-part program of Federal aid to education based on long-term Federal loans and limited direct grants. The President recommended that (a) \$750 million in Federal funds should be used to buy local school bonds which cannot be marketed at "a reasonable interest rate" (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent); (b) States should be encouraged to set up separate school building agencies which would sell bonds, build schools, and rent them to districts on a long-term

behalf of Federal aid to education. Pressure has been exerted on those organizations which might ordinarily be expected to oppose centralization of power in the Government. As far as national organizations are concerned, there appears to be at this time a preponderance of agitation in favor of Federal aid to education. Besides the National Conference of State Taxpayer Executives, which includes 37 State taxpayer associations, only the United States Chamber of Commerce, which comprises some 3,100 State and local chambers of commerce and trade associations, seems clearly opposed to Federal aid to school construction.

A number of national associations have so far adopted a neutral stand. The American Council on Education, which is our most comprehensive educational organization, including well over a thousand educational and affiliated associations, universities, colleges, and State and city school systems, has not taken a stand pro or con.

SOCIALISM AND EDUCATION CONFERENCE

By DR. FELIX WITTMER

basis; (c) the poorest districts should share \$200 million in direct Federal grants over a three-year period, provided they meet several requirements, and (d) \$5 million be laid aside for the first of three years to follow up recommendations of the White House Conference.

The most frequently mentioned total figure for projected Federal aid to education, alleged to have the approval of the President, is \$7 billions.

Up to this time, strong opposition to Federal aid to education as such and Federal aid to construction of school buildings in particular has been principally voiced by representatives of organized taxpayers in the states. In Congressional hearings, delegates of organized taxpayers in fourteen States, i.e., California, Colorado, Connecticut, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, have protested against Federal encroachment upon the Constitutional rights of the States. They have claimed that statistics regarding the inability of States and local districts to provide the necessary number of classrooms have been largely rigged and that especially in recent years their States have met existing emergencies by appropriate action of their own.

Individuals of national stature have vigorously opposed the present concerted action toward more centralization of our school system.

The vast and effective network of communications which has been developed by the champions of the welfare state has already been mobilized in

Among those organizations which have already declared themselves in favor of Federal aid to State and local school construction are the following: The United States Office of Education, headed by the United States Commissioner of Education; National Council of Chief State School Officers; National Conference of County and Rural Area Superintendents; National Council of Chief State School Officers; American Association of School Administrators; American Association of University Women; American Federation of Teachers, AFL; American Vocational Association; National Education Association of the United States; American Parents Committee; National Congress of Parents and Teachers; National Council on Schoolhouse Construction; American Federation of Labor; Congress of Industrial Organizations; American Farm Bureau Federation (practically committed); National Farmers' Union (officially called the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America), and National Grange.

Some of these organizations, including the National Conference of County and Rural Area Superintendents and the National Grange, have qualified their stand in favor of Federal aid by demanding safeguards for the Constitutional rights of the States. They have not proved that a large degree of Federal control can be avoided once our States and local districts depend on Federal financial assistance.

Our church agencies, according to *Federal Aid for School Construction*, have not yet taken a decisive stand. The National Catholic Welfare Con-



Dr. Felix Wittmer

ference, an organization of Catholic bishops, while emphasizing that "construction of schoolhouses is primarily a responsibility of local communities," is still "studying various proposals." The National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America, a fellowship of 30 Protestant denominations, has "not as yet adopted a definite policy." By rigorously excluding any Federal aid to private schools it has, however, indicated some leanings toward centralization. The Synagogue Council of America, which acts in the interest of both Orthodox Conservative and Reform Judaism, while opposing any aid to private schools, "approves the extension of Federal aid to our public schools."

By now a great many of the State conferences preparatory to the Federal White House Conference—which is to take place in November, 1955—have met. Most of them have included several hundred educational and lay leaders in the various States, and all of them were financed through Federal grants. Their findings are to be used as a criterion for the deliberations of the coming White House Conference.

In the meantime, the campaign for Congressional legislation in favor of Federal aid to education, with emphasis on Federal aid to school construction, has been stepped up. As a matter of record, it may be stated that the National Education Association, known as NEA, which with its 48 state associations comprises over one-half million individual members, is the leader in this drive. It was the NEA Legislative Commission which sponsored the Washington conference of January 11, 1955, at which "representatives of 40 national organizations met to discuss ways and means of supporting school-construction legislation during the 84th Congress." Senator Lister Hill, chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, and Representative Samuel K. McConnell, of the House Education and Labor Committee, were prominent at the luncheon of the conference. Professor John K. Norton, of Columbia Teachers College, for years known as a vigorous advocate of Federal aid to education, delivered the major address.

Dr. William G. Carr, NEA Executive Secretary, in the March, 1955, issue of the *NEA Journal*, lauded President Eisenhower for "his unprecedented call for Federal action to help States and localities meet the school emergency." In the same statement, Dr. Carr reprimanded the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for providing the President and Congress "with proposals that will not begin to meet the need and that will, if adopted, impose upon our schools Federal controls wholly incompatible with long-standing NEA policy."

In the same issue of the *NEA Journal* Professor Norton, who along with Arthur F. Corey, Executive Secretary of the California Teachers Association, had a year previously addressed a rally of 20,000 at Madison Square Garden, New York City, in favor of Federal aid to education described Federal aid as America's educational tradition.

Besides the large network of professional education associations which are affiliated with the National Education Association, there are scores of independent laymen's organizations which usually support the NEA. Among these the National Citizens' Commission for the Public Schools, the American Association of University Women and the League of Women Voters have played a prominent role.

The establishment of the NEA and Magazine Publishers Assn., "joint committee to coordinate educational efforts of schools and magazines in behalf of a better informed public" was authorized by the NEA Representative Assembly of 1954. The joint committee

is composed of five educators and five representatives of the magazine profession. The educators of the joint committee include Arthur F. Corey, champion of Federal aid to education and prominent opponent of Congressional investigations in the teaching profession. There is also Professor Edgar Dale, of Ohio State University, who was called before OSU's Board of Trustees as early as 1939 for promoting the Amtorg (Communist) film "Spain in Flames." As a matter of official record, Dr. Dale has sponsored numerous leftist groups, among which may be mentioned American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, Petition to Abolish the Dies Committee Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America, American Committee to Save Refugees, and Consumers Union.

The magazine world is represented on the joint committee by Roy E. Larsen, President and Director of *Time*, Inc., who also presides over the National Citizens' Commission for the Public Schools (see article by the present writer in *Human Events*, January 24, 1954); Stanley High, Senior Editor, *Reader's Digest*; George J. Hecht, Publisher, *Parents Magazine*; Stanley R. Clague, Vice President and Assistant Publisher, *The Nation's Schools*, and E. Stanley Copeland, Jr., president, *The Instructor*. The joint committee has been frequently and prominently mentioned in the *NEA Journal*.

Of the 37 individuals who serve as members of the Committee for the White House Conference on Education, only 10 are directly affiliated with the National Education Association. Considering the close cooperation of those public organizations which sponsor various statist and centralist projects, the cards are definitely stacked in favor of Federal aid; for only 9 of the 37 members are not connected with one or several of the following pressure groups: Unesco, NEA, National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools, American Assembly (Arden House), and Ford Foundation.

The April, 1955, issue of the *NEA Journal* published the names of those whom Neil H. McElroy, chairman of the Committee for the White House Conference, had just announced as members of the seven subcommittees. Six of the subcommittees are to study educational problems, the seventh is the subcommittee on organizations. Of particular importance for the most immediate aims of the NEA and its affiliates

(See SOCIALISM AND EDUCATION, Page 32)

INTERESTING FEATURES TO APPEAR

Miss America of the Indies

Our First Thanksgiving

Constitution Erosion Through World Federation

Atoms For Peace

The Communist Web—World Wide

Christmas in the Sawgrass

A Soviet Child at Our Lord's Christmas Party

A Christmas Story

And other interesting stories will appear
in Coming Editions of
National Republic

Six bronze men, giants 32 feet tall, stand on the banks of the Potomac River at Washington. With unblinking eyes they keep constant vigil over the national capital. They are the central figures in the largest bronze heroic cast ever constructed.

It rises 78 feet above ground. The figures alone weigh 100 tons, and their hollow interiors are reinforced by extruded bronze supports which were fused in place by men who entered the statue by a trap door—since welded shut—in the cartridge belt of a Marine.

One of the figures carries a 16-foot M-1 rifle, another a 12-foot carbine. Strapped to the belt of a third man is a canteen with an 8-gallon capacity.

With outstretched hands large enough to seat comfortably a full-grown man, 5 United States Marines and a sailor are shown raising a 60-foot bronze flagpole which is 9 inches in diameter at the base. From its top Old Glory, red, white, and blue—ripples against the sky.

GIANTS OF THE POTOMAC

By JO ANN HENRY

This gigantic statue stands on an octagonal base of reinforced concrete. This foundation, 66 x 46 feet, is completely sealed in with slabs of polished black granite from Sweden, admitted to this country duty-free, by a special Act of Congress.

Around the upper edge of the base, written in burnished gold letters, are the names and dates of every encounter by the Marine Corps since it was founded in 1775.

On the front of the base, in a wreath-encircled inscription, stands Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's stirring tribute to our fighting men on Iwo Jima: "Uncommon Valor Was a Common Virtue."

The opposite side of the base carries the words: "In honor and in memory of the men of the United States Marine Corps who have given their lives since November 10, 1775."

Despite the enormous size of the monument, its principal appeal lies not in its bulk but in its significance. This statue depicts one of the most thrilling and important moments in the history of the United States—the first raising of the American colors on the island of Iwo Jima.

On the morning of February 23, 1945, after nearly a week of fierce combat against a formidable enemy, the United States Marines captured Mt. Suribachi, the most important strategic point on Iwo Jima.

Watching anxiously from land, sea, and air, U. S. servicemen saw a platoon of 5 Marines and a Navy hospital corpsman scale the summit of the 554-foot volcano. There, on the first Japanese territory taken in World War II, they raised the American flag. And as the Stars and Stripes rippled out against the blue background of the sky, the cliffs of Iwo Jima rang and reverberated with the shouts of "There goes our flag!"

This heroic event, immortalized in the now famous photograph taken by Joe Rosenthal, then an Associated Press photographer, records 1/400th of a second in the lives of these men. This picture, one of the most widely reproduced photographs of all time, has been

favorably compared with Willard's *Spirit of '76* and Leutze's *Washington Crossing the Delaware*.

The six men depicted in this famous picture came from all walks of life. Private First Class Franklin R. Sousley hailed from the tobacco fields of Kentucky, while Sergeant Michael Strank was born in Pennsylvania's Allegheny mountains. Corporal Harlon H. Block called Weslaco, Texas, his home, and Privates First Class Ira H. Haynes and Rene A. Gagnon came from an Indian Reservation in Sacaton, Arizona, and Hookset, in the hills of New Hampshire, respectively. John H. Bradley, Pharmacist's mate second class, USN, was from Antigo, in Wisconsin's dairy lands. The youngest of these men was 19, the oldest 25.

Three of the six men came out of the Iwo Jima operation alive. Strank and Block were killed just one week after the flag-raising, and Sousley received a fatal wound three weeks later. One of the three survivors—Haynes—died in January, 1955; the other two are living today.

It was Mr. Rosenthal's striking picture and the great significance of the event itself which inspired the Marine War Memorial Foundation, Inc., a non-military organization, to initiate a drive to finance the monumental statue and Memorial site commemorating the valorous action on Iwo Jima. The total cost of the statue and landscaping of the site amount-

ed to \$850,000 which was raised entirely by gifts from United States Marines, former Marines, Marine Corps Reservists, Naval servicemen, and friends.

The sculptor of the heroic statue is Felix W. de Weldon, whose works are on display all over the world. Laboring 9 years and 9 months over this Titanic creation, he did everything possible to attain the authenticity of his work. He posed the three survivors and modeled their heads in clay. He obtained photographs and physical measurements of those who had died for their country. Even such fine points as fingernails, uniform buttons, and helmet chin straps he treated with meticulous care. And, as a result, the perfect likenesses which he achieved on such a tremendous scale—the heads measure more than five feet—are truly remarkable.

After completing the statue in plaster, Mr. de Weldon disassembled it into 108 pieces and sent them to the Bedi-Rassy Art Foundry, Brooklyn, N. Y., to be



Iwo Jima Memorial Statue

cast into bronze. This difficult process required nearly three years of skillful work before the finished pieces—the largest weighing nearly 20 tons—could be shipped by three-truck convoy to Washington to be reassembled.

After the pieces were hoisted into place by crane, assembled, and welded and bolted together, the entire statue was cleaned with a chemical preservative and given a protective wax coating.

This colossal monument dominates the seven and a half acre grounds provided by the Department of the Interior just north of the Arlington National Cemetery and west of the Lincoln Memorial bridge. It is almost in direct line with the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial.

In an impressive ceremony President Eisenhower dedicated this statue on November 10, 1954, the 179th anniversary of the founding of the United States Marine Corps.

The landscaping, which is being done by the architect who planned the grounds at President Eisenhower's Gettysburg home, will add much to the beauty of the spot, which has already become a hallowed shrine.

When finished, the memorial will be turned over to the United States government to become a National Park. As such it will belong to the American people,



Official U. S. Marine Corps Photo

Sculpturer Felix de Weldon Chisels Out the Historical Figures of Iwo Jima

an inspiring symbol of their united effort in striving for freedom and peace.

KREMLIN AGENT

(Continued from Page 2)

Miss Bentley told the Senate Committee in May 1952 that while she was a Communist courier in Washington (in the 1930's), she had positive knowledge of four Communist spy rings then operating in the New Deal government, but that only two of them had yet been exposed.

What ever happened to the other two spy rings? We all know about the Alger Hiss ring in the State Department; and now we know about the Harry Dexter White group, centered in the Treasury. Will we ever get the story on the other two sabotage circles Miss Bentley contacted personally?

Perhaps we should find encouragement in the announcement from my distinguished colleague, Hon. Francis E. Walter, of Pennsylvania, now chairman of the House Committee on un-American Activities. He made known on September 14, 1955 that he has evidence that a Communist cell was operating in the Federal establishment in Washington as recently as 1954. The operations of this new ring will be exposed in public hearings scheduled to begin in Washington in January, 1956.

"We have been talking with some of the people in this ring," Chairman Walter said in a news interview. "They gave us a lot of valuable information."

He did not know whether this cell still is at work at the vitals of government in Washington, but added: "They were there during the period covered by our preliminary inquiry, which included 1954. . . . I would say some of them were in rather responsible positions. There is no question about their being Communists."

He estimated about 150 people belonged to this Red cell, at one time or another.

So the full story is yet to be told!

Meanwhile, it is well to recall the words of the Jenner Committee's report of July 30, 1953, which pieced together for the first time the Harry Dexter White spy ring in the Treasury:

"According to the evidence in our records those involved in the secret Communist underground included an executive assistant to the President of the United States [1933-46]; an assistant secretary of the Treasury; a U. S. Treasury attache in China; the director of the Office of Special Political Affairs in the State Department [Hiss]; the Secretary of the International Monetary Fund; the head of the Latin-American Division of the Office of Strategic Services; a member of the National Labor Relations Board; the secretary of the National Labor Relations Board; the chief counsel for the Senate Committee on Civil Liberties; a chief statistician in the War Production Board; a Treasury Department representative and adviser in the Financial Control Division of the North African Economic Board; in UNRRA; at the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Moscow [1945], and a director of the National Research Project in the Works Progress Administration."

This, in broad strokes, is a small bit of the story of New Deal betrayal in Washington during the Roosevelt-Truman years. The rest of the story still must be wrung from reluctant witnesses, pieced together in historical perspective, and disclosed honestly to the American people.

When the whole story is told we will all be in a position to measure the true significance of Harry Dexter White.

GOVERNMENT employees, Federal, state, and local, are more politically conscious, and politically active, than most employees in private industry. Since larger and larger percentages of government employees during the New Deal had leftist leanings, the influence of this leftist segment of our electorate might well be decisive in a close national contest.

Some years ago I was afforded an opportunity to study at close range the carefully coordinated political activity of a government bureau employing 10,000 men and women. I had recently been employed as educational director by this bureau, and had begun courses of instruction for the employees, in public relations, accident prevention, and job training.

Then an election came along, the outcome of which vitally interested the management of that bureau. At once I was ordered to postpone further classes

At the opening of the second round of meetings these assignment sheets were turned in by the employees, and shortly reached my office. Tabulation began at once, and it soon developed that the employees in this one bureau had contacted better than 84,000 citizens, and reported that they had lined up these nearly 100%, to vote as the management of the bureau desired. These government workers like most others have many relatives and friends who will vote as they are requested, with little knowledge of the actual issues involved. Many of these hope one day to get on the governmental payroll and feel this is one way to curry favor with those already so employed.

In the second round of meetings the employees were instructed as to their duties in checkmating any last-minute moves of the opposition, and also were drilled in their activities on election day.

LEFTIST GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

By ALFRED M. COOPER

for the employees, and to concentrate instead on directing their political activities.

This was a situation I had never encountered in private industry, but I soon found the employees of this bureau could think of but little else than the impending election. Some government employees it appeared took quite naturally to political intrigue.

I scheduled two rounds of meetings, in which the 10,000 employees were to be reached. There were 540 meetings in all, held on bureau time, each session attended by about twenty employees. The meetings were conducted by the immediate supervisors of these employees, who acted as conference leaders. The supervisors were given special training in methods of leading these meetings.

Before each round of employee meetings, I met with the 350 supervisors who were to conduct these conferences. In this preliminary meeting we discussed the material that was to be issued to the employees, and methods of handling the employee conferences.

In the first round of meetings, held some weeks before the election date, the 10,000 employees were thus carefully instructed in the issues on the ballot which interested the political managers of the bureau, and carefully coached as to the best arguments in favor of these issues. Mimeographed brochures epitomizing these facts were issued to each employee.

Then, at the close of the meeting, each employee was furnished an "assignment sheet" which he was to fill out according to directions, and return. On this sheet there were spaces to be filled in, *after the employee had contacted twelve or more of his friends and neighbors and made an effort to get these people to "vote right" at that election.*

This contacting assignment was vigorously carried out for weeks prior to the election, during which period an absolute minimum of time was devoted by the employees to government business. Most of the time these workers were out in the field lining up votes. The employees hustled day and night, telling the story as they had been instructed to tell it, and filling in their quota on the assignment sheets.

On election day large pools of cars, with employee drivers, were made available to help "get out the vote." All day long the employees, excused from their regular duties, kept in close contact with the "twelve or more" citizens for whom each was held individually responsible, and "saw to it" that these people actually voted.

That this sort of political activity on the part of the employees of a government bureau can win elections was proved by the results of five such elections in which the employees of this particular bureau took an active part. In each instance bureau management was interested in certain measures, or certain candidates for office, and none of these failed to win. Also, at each succeeding election, the number of citizens contacted by the employees increased.

After each election I was permitted to resume my regular employee training, which was sorely needed, until the next election came along.

Ever since governmental employment mushroomed rapidly under the New Deal, many federal employees have consistently favored leftist candidates and measures. Those thousands of civil service workers who lined the streets of Washington to acclaim the



Federal Government 1933-54, Site of Red Cell

victorious Harry Truman in 1948 were celebrating as well their own personal victories in electioneering.

Nor is it surprising that the most powerful of the communist dominated labor unions reserved its membership for public employees.

In 1956 many government employees will no doubt continue to favor leftist candidates. Postal workers have been led to believe that Republican antagonism, rather than the failure of their own leaders to compromise, has been responsible for their failure to be accorded the desired pay increases. It is unlikely that these leaders will become more reasonable in their demands until after the 1956 elections.

Government employees holding radical political and sociological views are by no means confined to the ranks of the lower-grade workers. Many high-ranking bureaucrats who direct our great Federal bureaus are hold-overs from the days of extreme radicalism in government.

These higher-ups have no sympathy with candidates for office who are primarily interested in the future security of America. They were trained in the New Deal school of internationalism. Perhaps it is for that reason so many of those who have given our military secrets to Russia have held high positions in various government bureaus.

IT IS not difficult for the higher-ups in bureau administration to strongly influence the thinking of lesser employees. It is only necessary for them to register horror whenever a Taber or a Byrd suggests that the swollen Federal payroll be cut ever so little, and to point to what would happen to government jobs if ever a truly conservative administration were permitted to reduce government expenditures.

Taught to fear any economy move in Federal administration as a direct threat to their jobs, but knowing full well that the Federal payroll is top-heavy, it is not at all difficult to keep bureau employees forever on their toes, seeking to further the aims of the tax-and-spend politicians.

It is altogether unlikely that employees in private industry ever can be so dictated to politically, either by their employers, or by the leaders of organized labor. In good times, certainly, it would be extremely difficult to herd the private workers into politically-active units of electioneers. Those who fear increased political activity of a leftist nature from these workers because of union consolidations are not very familiar with these workers.

It is well that the employee in private industry cannot be dictated to politically. It should be obvious that if these men and women should surrender their right to vote as they please, the end of private enterprise and individual freedom will not be far off. The true radical favors government ownership of everything.

The American industrial worker is essentially sound, and will no doubt continue for the most part to remain independent politically. But too many government employees vote first for greater expansion of bureaucracy, and secondarily for what is good for America.

We are after a peace "based on justice and security," says the President, but it is our stated policy that "there can be no true peace which involves acceptance of a status quo in which we find injustice to many nations, repressions of human beings on a gigantic scale, and with constructive effort paralyzed in many areas by fear."

We should make this policy clear to the world—



That'll Be The Day

and particularly to the brave peoples now enslaved who are being taunted and told by the Communists that Geneva means the United States has deserted them.

THE STOLEN CARDS

Soviet-German negotiations in Moscow and American-Red Chinese talks in Geneva disclose the fundamental objective of the new communist foreign policy. It is to get from the West at least acknowledgment of and, if possible, acquiescence in the status quo both in Europe and in Asia.

The very unpleasant fact for the West is that it has no alternative. The West properly rejects any thought of changing the state of affairs by force. It, therefore, can only wait for real changes or collapse in the Kremlin. Neither is in sight.

Both Moscow and Peiping can afford to be patient. They don't expect the West ever to sign papers formally approving of a world divided—half free and half slave. For communist purposes that's not necessary.

Red China will continue to "sell" a handful of Americans back to freedom in return for a "higher level" conference and the added prestige it brings.

Moscow will continue to give promises to release thousands of German prisoners of war in return for establishment of diplomatic relations with West Germany.

The Moscow-Peiping axis has many cards like that to play—stolen cards to be sold back to their rightful owners. Inch by inch, under the impetus of "the spirit of Geneva," they all lead toward temporary acceptance of the status quo.

Washington, D. C., News

SOME claim that Abigail, the wife of Nabal, was the first successful woman lobbyist. It will be remembered that it was Abigail who stayed the hand of King David, who in turn addressed this noble brave woman with these words: "Blessed be thy advice, and blessed be thou, which has kept me this day from coming to shed blood."

Since the days of Abigail there have been countless noble women who have lobbied for good causes, and without material compensation. In contrast, the first professional woman lobbyist in the United States was Dorothea Lynde Dix.

She was born at Hampden, Maine, on April 4, 1802. At the age of ten she left her home in Maine to live in Boston with her grandmother, Mrs. Elijah Dix. And at the tender age of fourteen she was teaching in a school at Worcester, Mass. But she did not remain long in Worcester for she returned to Boston and established a school for young girls in her grand-

Cambridge house of correction for women. Before long Nichols concluded that some woman should be their teacher. When he consulted with his mother on the subject she advised him to contact Miss Dix for further counsel.

After giving Nichols's problem some consideration Miss Dix replied: "I will take them myself." And when Nichols remonstrated because of her feeble health, Miss Dix firmly replied: "I shall be there next Sunday."

After conducting her first class in this house of correction for women, Miss Dix made a tour of the establishment. Here she found a few prisoners who were insane. Nevertheless she talked with them. She observed that there was no stove to warm their room. The jailor said that it would not be safe to have a stove in their room.

This condition, and the attitude of mind of the jailor, awakened the sympathy of Miss Dix for those

FIRST AMERICAN WOMAN LOBBYIST

By GEORGE W. GRUPP

mother's stable. Here she conducted this school, except when she was ill, for a number of years.

Miss Dix was not physically robust. On the contrary she was delicate and plagued with malaria and lung trouble all her life. And yet she lived to the ripe old age of eighty-five.

But what she lacked in physical robustness she made up for in a large measure by her mental energy, iron will, public spirit, human sympathy, and noble character.

She was a woman aware of the importance of the work to which she dedicated a large portion of her life. She was sensitive and yet she had a martyr's fortitude when faced with danger, by loneliness, and in fighting for the friendless.

In her girl's school she reflected her native talents in natural sciences, and her strong Christian character.

Due to shyness she frowned upon publicity. She preferred to walk humbly before God. And before she was twenty-seven she wrote "Conversations on Common Things"; "Evening Hours"; "Meditations for Private Hours"; "American Moral Tales for Young People" and a number of other religious books.

Reverend William Ellery Channing, whose children she taught, was a constant source of inspiration to Miss Dix.

And Mrs. Mary Channing Eustis, a daughter of Dr. Channing, made this observation: "Miss Dix was tall and dignified, but stooped somewhat. . . . She was strict and inflexible in her discipline. . . . She was a very accomplished teacher and very fond of natural history and botany. . . . She was a very religious woman, without a particle of sectarianism or bigotry."

It was not until March 28, 1841 that Miss Dix was brought face to face with conditions in almshouses and jails, an observation which launched her on her career as a great social reformer and lobbyist.

This interest was awakened by John T. G. Nichols, a theological student at Cambridge, Mass. Nichols was conducting a Sunday school class in an East

unfortunate persons. She brought the matter to the local state courts. She won her case and the rooms were provided with heat. This was the first step in her great crusade for better treatment and comfort for the insane throughout the United States, Great Britain and continental Europe.

She gained the support of Dr. S. G. Howe, United States Senator Charles Sumner, the Rev. Robert C. Waterson, and many others.

With their support she lobbied the various state legislatures. More than twenty of them, as a result of her efforts, passed legislation which provided better medical treatment and more comfortable quarters for the insane, blind, deaf and dumb.

In 1848 she carried her crusade to the Hall of Congress. She was so highly thought of by members of Congress that they provided her with a special alcove



Miss Dorothea Lynde Dix

in the Capitol Library for her exclusive use to converse with members of Congress.

She first asked Congress to grant 5,000,000 acres of public domain, later increased to 12,225,000 acres, to be sold for the creation of a perpetual fund for the care of the insane, blind, deaf and dumb. From 1848 to 1853 she labored with Congressmen to pass her land bill. But in spite of all her efforts it was not until August 28, 1854 that Congress finally passed the land bill. Unfortunately her bill was vetoed by President Franklin Pierce.

She appealed to her supporters to pass the measure over the President's veto, but they declined on the ground that President Pierce said the measure was not constitutional or expedient.

After that she went to Europe to lobby for better care of the insane, blind, dumb and deaf.

She was back in this country when the first shot was fired in the war between the states. And on April 20, 1861 she wrote to her friend Miss Annie Heath: "I have reported myself and some nurses for free service at the War Department and to the Surgeon General."

Orders were immediately issued by Secretary of War Simeon Cameron and Acting Surgeon General D. C. Wood, appointing Miss Dix "Superintendent of Women's Nurses, to select and assign women nurses to general or permanent military hospitals, they may not be employed in such hospitals without her sanction and approval except in cases of urgent need." And in her public appeal for nurses thousands of women volunteered.

Because of her strict discipline and aim for perfect organization she became involved in many squabbles with medical officers and regimental surgeons because they greedily consumed the delicacies which were intended for the sick and the wounded. Of course they put up a great howl of protest against Miss Dix, but

Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton stood by her to the last.

In gratitude for her noble service on behalf of the sick and wounded from the beginning to the very end of the war, Secretary of War Stanton asked her if she would accept a vote of money from Congress, or some public demonstration.

MISS DIX declined both of these offers. Instead she merely asked to be presented with "two flags of my country." As a result a special pair of national standards were made for Miss Dix and presented to her with this document.

"WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington City
Dec. 3, 1866

"Order in Relation to the Services of Miss Dix

"In token and acknowledgement of the inestimable services rendered by Miss Dorothea L. Dix for the Care, Succor and Relief of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of the United States on the Battlefields, in Camps, and Hospitals during the recent war, and her benevolent and diligent labors and devoted efforts to whatever might contribute to their comfort and welfare, it is ordered that a stand of Arms of the United States National colors be presented to Miss Dix.

(Signed) Edwin M. Stanton
Secretary of War"

In 1882 Miss Dix retired in a hospital at Trenton, New Jersey. Five years later, on July 17, 1887, in her 85th year, she died. Even though she was lying in bed and breathing her last, she still longed to be of service to others, for she said: "I think even lying in bed I can still do something."

PATRIOT

(Continued from Page 14)

clothing, suffered intensely from the cold. On Christmas day Pike wrote with numbed fingers that he was 800 miles from the frontier in the most inclement season. Many of his men had no blankets. They had to lie down to sleep in wet snow. The only food they had was dried buffalo meat, which they had to eat without salt.

In January one of the youngest soldiers became ill. Pike gave him and some of the others his own tent, the only shelter they had. A horse was so severely bruised climbing a mountain, Pike had to have it shot.

Having no food the leader decided every man must now shift for himself. The company was divided into parties of twos.

Pike saw deer, wounded several, but killed none. His gun was bent. The day was January 5; he remembered it was his twenty-eighth birthday. "And most fervently did I hope never to pass another so miserably," he wrote.

January 18 he could not sleep for the cold. He marched four days without food. Faintness overcame him. He determined to die rather than go back to his men with-

out food. Twelve of the company, however, found him. The snow was so deep they could hardly see. Still, there was nothing to eat.

Only one of the men spoke resentfully. Pike considered the utterance seditious, but he said nothing until after they killed a wandering buffalo and had sated their hunger. He then promised to kill the man if he ever repeated the offense.

In February he made a fort on what he always insisted he had believed to be the Red River. Actually it was the Rio del Norte and beyond the limits of the United States. On the twenty-sixth, fifty dragoons and as many mounted militia, all armed with rifles, lances and pistols, found him there. The officers in charge informed him they had come to take him to the provincial capital of Sante Fe to explain to the governor his presence in Spanish territory. In vain Pike protested he believed himself to be within the boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase.

The soldiers insisted he was a spy and must be taken to Sante Fe. Allowed to take nothing but the clothes he wore, he marched with them to the capital. From there he was sent south into Chihuahua. The governor of that province told him, "You have given us and yourself a great

deal of trouble." He later estimated it had cost the Spanish \$10,000 to capture him.

He was given the freedom of the city of Chihuahua, but he was closely watched. Notes he made he hid in gun barrels. The Spanish had maintained their own kind of iron curtain between their possessions and the rest of North America. Very little that had occurred in Mexico since the era of Cortez was known outside the country except at home in Spain.

In June, 1807, Pike was released from captivity. When he crossed the Sabine River he cried, "All hail the sacred name of country in which is embraced that of kindred, friends and every other tie which is dear to the soul of man." He was intensely moved when he saw the Stars and Stripes flying at Nachitoches. He was in the United States again.

Wilkinson had given him up for dead long since, but the General was most pleased with the very complete notes Pike brought from inside Mexico. He had described in detail everything he saw and heard there from the customs of the people to the salary of the officials.

Why? Had Wilkinson tried to use Pike to advance his own plans to establish that

(See PATRIOT, Page 31)

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(Continued from Page 10)

Heated debate came out of the legal defense proposal at the union's convention a few weeks ago in Fort Wayne, Ind. The union action was finally resolved on a proviso that the teachers file affidavits that they are not and have not been Communists.

Their dismissal from school jobs did not involve alleged Communist Party membership but their refusal to answer questions put to them by members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities during a hearing in Newark. In a split decision the Newark school board held their action constituted conduct unbecoming to a teacher.

The union voted \$500 for each teacher's defense in the Newark cases. But the action came after about four hours debate in which such remarks as "if they are not Communist, why don't they say so."

In this case and in future cases union members seeking legal aid funds from the union must select an attorney approved by the union and submit to him an affidavit concerning membership or non-membership in the Communist Party

Communists Attack Security Law In Court

The Supreme Court of the United States has been asked by the Communist Party to declare the 1950 Internal Security Act unconstitutional.

This law set up the Subversive Activities Control Board which has found the Communist Party the agent of a foreign power and directed it to register with the U. S. Attorney General as such. The Circuit court of appeals upheld the ruling against the Red Party.

In a 270-page brief the Communist Party calls the law, commonly referred to as the McCarran-Walter act, "an enabling act for the establishment of a totalitarian state."

The brief contends that the definition of a "communist" by the act "would include just about anybody." It charges two members of the control board prejudiced the case by their public speeches and that the board, in making its finding, relied on discredited witnesses. It also claims that the board is in error in claiming the American Communist Party gets its orders from Moscow since the party in this country broke with Moscow in 1940.

Contrary to all findings that have been made, the brief holds that the Communist Party did not advocate the violent overthrow of our government but merely a "fundamental change in our economic system."

Irritating to the Reds, in addition to the registration clause are the provisions that all party officials must be registered and list members' names and that those so registered cannot be given a passport to leave the country.

This appeal for a ruling, if granted, will be the first Supreme Court test of the act. Three hundred and sixty professionals, clergymen, educators, writers, and the like have filed a brief in support of the Communist challenge of the Security Act.

"Fund" Criticized For Attacks On Security System

The Ford Foundation's "Fund for the Republic" recently got a first-class dressing down by the Na-



United Press Photo

Eugene Landy, Honor Graduate of Merchant Marine Academy works on Sun Oil Tanker After Denial of Naval Reserve Commission Because of Mother's Past Communist Party Affiliations, Enters Yale Law School

tional Commander of the American Legion who urged veterans to "have no truck" with the organization. It has also been attacked recently by Rep. August E. Johansen, of Michigan and by Rep. Carroll Reece of Tennessee.

A charge that the movement, which is financed by the multi-million dollar Ford Foundation, is being used to tell the American people that Communism is nothing to worry about, has been made by Seaborn P. Collins, top man in the American Legion. The statement was made, and is being sent to three million Legion members because, in the National Commander's opinion, the fund is "threatening and may succeed in crippling the national security."

The Foundation for the Republic is headed by Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, former chancellor of the University of Chicago. Mr. Collins said Hutchins previous and recent utterances about Communist subversion made him "peculiarly unsuited" to head such a large scale opinion moulding project.

It has been revealed that the Ford Foundation which



United Press Photo

Col. John Arnold (Silver Spring, Md.) Left, Describes Communist Tortures While Prisoner In Red China

originally gave the fund a million dollars has since hiked the ante to 15 million.

Dr. Hutchins says that the "Fund for the Republic" is working to "advance understanding of civil liberties," but Commander Collins accused it of a "constant, loaded criticism of Congressional and Administration efforts to resist Communist infiltration."

The Legion head added, "One apparent line of attack is to persuade Americans that Communism is not, and never has been, a serious threat to the United States."

He also said that the Fund would have Americans believe that: "Sinister forces under the pretext of fighting Communism, are the real danger and threaten civil liberties of all Americans; that security measures are un-American, and are being used to harass and persecute innocent people; and that intelligent and educated people are aware of these things, but are opposed by the ignorant who are being misled by evil demagogues."

Mr. Collins says he hopes no Legion post will accept financial favors from the Hutchins organization.

The Ford Foundation itself was under fire in Congress when a committee investigated activities of tax exempt foundations. One of the members of the Congressional committee charged that "the major foundations, by subsidizing collectivist-minded educators, had financed a Socialist trend in American government."

About the same time the attack came from the Legion head, Walter Millis, a consultant for the Fund was issuing a statement calling the government's security program loose and infringing on civil rights.

Legion Attacks Foundation Fund

In a copyrighted article in the Washington Star, David Lawrence, celebrated columnist, says that the Fund for the Republic, "is engaged in active propaganda seeking to discredit the security system of the United States Government. This is the project which National Commander Seaborn P. Collin, of the American Legion, recently denounced."

The Fund for the Republic last month awarded a Quaker Society, \$5,000 for its library in Plymouth Meeting, Pa., for employing a librarian formerly of Norwood, Mass., who refused to testify before a Senate committee about her Communist connections. The Fund's representative in presenting the award, said the Fund's official, Dr. Hutchins, expressed the hope that the practice in shielding Fifth Amendment witnesses would be followed by others throughout the Nation.

The Fund has subcontracted with the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, Inc., and other new movements for the crusade it is conducting under the guise of promoting studies and discussions of basic rights of Americans.

Dr. Hutchins, head of the Fund, gave a statement in August that the "flouting of civil liberties in the United States" is alarming. As far back as 1949, Hutchins was critical of those who found organized Communism in the United States a menace. Yet the government and Congress have been battling the organized forces in Courts, ousting them from our government, armed services and from defense industries as security risks.

Just recently there came to light a fourth Red espionage ring that had been secretly imbedded in our government. But Hutchins possibly believes that none of the members of these espionage rings in our government were a security risk.

In his first report as director of the Fund, Dr. Hutchins, sounded a keynote of "alarm" over "the



United Press Photo
Ansel Talbert, Military Editor N. Y. Herald Tribune Tells Senate Internal Sub-Committee N. Y. Times Reporter Chas. Grutzner Broke Security Agreement In Filing Story In Korea

misunderstanding of civil liberties, the indifference to them, and the violations of them, to which we too easily become accustomed."

Armed Services Ousting "Security Risks"

Military security cases running through court martial and hearings have held the limelight in recent weeks.

Probably the outstanding collaboration case involved Sgt. James C. Gallagher, who was found guilty in a military court on Governors Island of the murder of two fellow American prisoners of war and with flagrant collaboration with the enemy in Korean prison camps. The eight-officer tribunal sentenced him to life imprisonment at hard labor, dishonorable discharge and forfeiture of all pay and allowances. Charges against the Brooklyn soldier ran from unpremeditated murder to informing on his comrades in a POW camp. Twenty-eight witnesses testified for the Army and some of them branded Gallagher pro-Communist.

The convicted sergeant indicated he will carry his



United Press Photo
Actor Alan Manson, Invokes Fifth Amendment When Questioned By House Committee on Un-American Activities In New York City

case to the Military Court of Appeals and later challenge the right of the Army to try him for acts committed prior to the time he was honorably discharged in 1953.

In another case that has attracted nationwide attention, the mother of Eugene W. Landy, Maritime Academy honor student who was denied a commission because his mother was a member of the Communist Party, Mrs. Deborah Landy appeared before the House Committee on un-American Activities and was questioned about her Red activities. Rep. Francis Walter, chairman of the Committee, said the committee had information that Mrs. Landy "attempted to Communize the farm workers" in the state of New Jersey. He said this was attempted through a Red dominated CIO union which has since been expelled by the parent union.

Mrs. Landy told reporters she was one of three persons in her part of New Jersey who were interested in the "plight" of migratory laborers in that area. She said their efforts were directed toward selling Communist Daily Worker subscriptions to the farm workers. Mrs. Landy said she "drifted away" from the party in 1947 a few days ago "upon the advice of a Rabbi" she cancelled her subscription to the Communist Daily Worker.

Armed Services Faced With Association Menace

Young Landy was denied a Maritime Academy Commission on the eve of graduation from the academy. After a rehearing he was granted his commission on the claim his influence had caused his mother to drop Red activities.

Shortly after the Landy case came into the open, it was revealed the Coast Guard had also held back a commission due one of its high ranking students. In this case, too, the Navy eventually cleared Gaston charge the boy's mother was active in an organization on the Attorney General's list of subversives. The youth is Seaman P. Pierre Gaston, of California and his mother is Mrs. Jean Grisez, of San Francisco. In this case however, the Navy eventually cleared Gaston for security and granted him a commission, following his graduation from the Coast Guard academy where he stood eighth in a class of 42. The Coast Guard decision to issue a commission was revealed in a public statement which said it had been found that "Gaston's relationship to his mother has not been close, especially during his scholastic and more mature years."

The lad's mother testified before a security board and admitted membership in the organization listed as subversive but said that she had not considered it Communist.

Gaston said the finding that he did not have a close relationship with his mother in recent years was correct because he has been away from home for 17 of his 23 years.

It was indicated that the mother was quite a "joiner." The attorney who handled the youth's case said Mrs. Grisez had probably "belonged to more than 100 organizations over the last ten years or more."

The Coast Guard has indicated the above cases are not the only ones involving security checks. It revealed it is currently investigating fourteen other cases, but emphasized that security checks are constantly going on.

Employed By Russian Red Agency

In the Navy Department, Joseph Gaberman, civilian psychologist who helped write the Navy's screening questions used for testing pilots, has been cleared to retain his reserve officer's commission, which it once



United Press Photo

Peter Seeger, Banjo-Playing Folk Singer, Widely Known In Communist Circles, Defies House Committee On Un-American Activities When Questioned Regarding Communist Affiliations

sought to recover, but has been dismissed from the Navy payroll.

Charges involved in the background of Gaberman's security difficulty include allegations that his father was once a Communist and attended Communist Political Association meetings as late as 1945; that the name of his father and mother appeared on Communist nominating petitions and that both belonged to the International Workers Order, a Communist front; that his sister and her husband were members of a Communist club and that her husband was a Communist; and that Gaberman himself had been employed by Amtorg, the Communist trade agency in this country, which was exposed as a spy center.

Gaberman admitted having worked for Amtorg when he was about 21 years old but said he did not then know anything of its activities. Amtorg was under investigation by Congress in 1930 and its activities in behalf of Russia was publicly exposed.

In 1952 Gaberman was suspended from his job as a "security risk" and was offered an honorable discharge from his reserve commission. Gaberman refused to accept the discharge and a series of hearings followed. Eventually a military hearing was held and subsequently the Navy advised him he could remain "an officer in the inactive reserve." However, the Navy has



United Press Photo

Radio Actress, Madeline Lee Refused To Tell Congressional Committee Whether She Was A Communist Party Member, Invoked Fifth Amendment

held that the reopening of his dismissal from the civilian job is "not justified."

In another guilt-by-kinship case, Lt. Walter K. Novak, of Clio, Mich., has been dropped as a security risk. Lt. Novak was discharged from his post at the Redstone Arsenal in Alabama a few weeks ago. His wife, who was a civilian employe at the arsenal, was also discharged. One of the charges against Novak is that he concealed membership in the International Workers Order, (a Communist movement, since ordered liquidated by the state of New York), in his Army questionnaire.

The IWO was for many years the most effective arm of the Communist Party, luring persons into the organization through attractive insurance offerings. It has been declared subversive by the U. S. Attorney General. The state of New York took over the assets of the organization and is now liquidating the assets.

In this case Novak's mother claims she signed him up in IWO without his knowledge in order to get insurance benefits. Other charges which were the basis for his dismissal were that his parents distributed the Communist Party official organ, the Daily Worker, that they associated with other Communists, that they were "connected with Communist front organizations" and that they signed a Communist Party petition.

Parents Were Communist Party Leaders

A hearing will be scheduled to determine the reserve status of Karl F. Davis, of Minneapolis. The Army notified him he could retire from the service or be given a hearing before a board of review, he informed the press. The Adjutant General advised him action was being taken because he had maintained "close continuation association with your father, Samuel K. Davis who from the early 1930's to 1954 was an active member and leader of the Communist Party in Minnesota and your mother, Ellen R. Davis, who from 1944 to 1954 was active in the Communist Party and Communist front organizations."

A similar statement was handed Airman 3/c Stephen Branzovich, of Farrell, Pa., who is now in the reserve and he is appealing to a review board. His notification said his father, Charles Branzovich, is reported to have been a member of or close affiliate of the Communist Party in the Pittsburgh area in 1943 and for an unspecified time thereafter. It is now revealed that the airman refused to answer questions about attending Red meetings with his father when he was questioned at Kessler Air Force base last year.

Sanford Waxer, of Detroit, is fighting a dishonorable discharge which the Army issued to him, reportedly on the grounds that he associated with Communist sympathizers before he entered the service. He refused to accept an undesirable discharge issued to him and demanded trial before a military board.

Action has also been underway in several other cases involving collaboration of GIs with the enemy while held prisoners of war.

In San Francisco a Federal judge ordered the release of Pvt. John D. Martin, of Tule Lake, Calif., who had been scheduled for court martial on such a charge. The court held the Army could not cite a soldier for an offense committed during a previous enlistment.

At Fort Meade, Md., a military court ordered the Army to prepare a new set of charges against Maj. Ronald E. Alley, accused of collaborating with his captors. The defense held the charges were too broad in scope and ordered redrafting of them for a second time.



United Press Photo

Broadway Actor, George Keane, Named By Previous Witness As Communist, Invokes Fifth Amendment

Lamont Contempt Case Pushed

An appeal of a district court ruling dropping a contempt indictment against Corliss Lamont, who defied a Congressional committee, has been taken by the Department of Justice.

Lamont was indicted for refusing to answer twenty-three questions propounded by Sen. McCarthy during hearings before a Senate Committee. Lamont invoked the Fifth Amendment.

It had been anticipated that the Government would seek a new indictment against Lamont and the appeal came as a surprise. Observers believe that since many contempt citations growing out of the McCarthy committee hearings are involved in the decision in the Lamont case, the Department of Justice decided to proceed with the original indictment, claiming that the Federal judge improperly went into the question of authorization and jurisdiction when he held the indictment failed to allege "the essential elements of the crime charged." Should the Government lose its appeal in this case, it can still seek a new indictment of Lamont.

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United Press Photo

Joshua Shelley, Actor, Invokes Fifth Amendment Before Congressional Committee

COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD

By PAUL R. BISH

The staged smile of the masters of World Communism, the Commissars of the Russian dictatorship, donned for the possible effect a change in a diplomatic approach might have upon the non-Communist governments in conferences on world affairs, is apparently now wearing off.

It's effect was almost nill insofar as President Eisenhower was concerned, for he evidently looked beyond the faked smile into the hearts and minds of the Red representatives to the meet at the Summit, and dealt with them in the manner such tricksters must be dealt with. He was not hypnotized by their smiling jestures.

Evidently the Reds had looked into American lore and had found the old adage "Smile and the world smiles with you" and had donned the forced smile hoping to get a cheering reception and favorable response to their conniving demands.

Had the smile been deeper than the skin on the face, the jovial mood would have been reflected from the heart of the savage killers and brutal enslavers, but it wasn't, so it did not work.

Soberly, the Red masterminds were fairly good actors, they did fool lots of peoples, in fact many American and many of our Allies. Drunk, the fake smile is removed, and the Red becomes his real self again. While smiling it through the meet at the Summit, the world was aghast at the great change that had come over the Reds.

Time has now worn off the Red smile, Molotov appeared recently at the opening session of the United Nations with the usual bulldog, square-set jawed countenance and began immediately his usual devilishness.

In Moscow, Chancellor Adenauer of Western Germany was greeted with vodka, wine and caviar, song, dance and other wild festivities, but left for a return home with nothing to his gain. He had re-organized Russia, which controls East Germany, but had not gained German reunity.

Following, another great festivity took place in which Eastern Germans were feated. Vodka again flowed. The mask again came off. Hard jawed Nikita Khrushchev, the head of the all-powerful Russian Communist Party, and the real power over all of the Commissars, in his tirade against Western powers, not only reiterated the Red challenge against Capitalism and Capitalist countries but proclaimed for the future, a world Communist rule.

Speaking of the smiling diplomacy, Khrushchev, said quite frankly that, while this new smile "reflects the genuine desire of Communist nations to live in peace with the rest of the world," that "no one should take it to mean" that we (the Communists) "have abandoned the Marx, Engels, Lenin teachings." To do so he said "is to deceive oneself poorly." He continued "Those who wait for that must wait until a shrimp learns to whistle."

This hardboiled master of the World Communist movement, to whom all other Red dictators must bow, left no doubt but that the smiling diplomacy was but an act, was insincere, and that the Red's have not changed their colors to even a deep pink. For he declared that the Red Soviet is supremely confident of World Communist triumph, of winning

victory over Capitalism he said, but not necessarily with guns.

So as a result of the meet at the Summit, the cold war may have temporarily subsided, but what of the period of a cold peace? Russia and China hope that the events at Summit and the shell-game that has followed, will continue to fool enough people to reduce the alertness of the non-Communist governments. If the Reds can catch the outside world off guard, then it hopes it can administer the knockout blow, Khrushchev says Russian Communism will sweep the world off its feet. Returning Congressmen say that many of our Allies have been taken in by the Red smile.

Post Summit finds the Russians openly opposing unification of Germany, unification of Korea, unification of Indo-China. It finds the Russians objecting to inspected disarmament, against disbanding Communist forces within non-Communist nations. It finds Russia moving for admission of Red China to the UN, and demanding that the USA abandon all of its overseas bases. It finds the Reds spreading false rumors and false propaganda against the United States; agitating Cyprus against Great Britain and for Greece; Greece and Great Britain against each other, stirring up troubles between Arab and Israelites offering arms to the former, furthering the upheavals in governments in the Far East, Africa, Belgium, and elsewhere.

Reports from Manila are to the effect that Communist seizure of South Asia is well underway. Japan arrested three top Reds for conspiracy; Australia and England both uncover a worldwide espionage ring, which reached deeply into secret defense plans and inventions; a ring which endangers not only the East and West of the old continent, but the western hemisphere as well. Laos Reds are building up for a showdown. The French find Red intrigue responsible for the Algerian troubles. Paris suppresses the major organ of the Communist Party. The Red issue has divided the Chinese in Mexico, of which there are some 2500. Jose Acee, Bolivias Communist leader dies from a gun shot in a street brawl, while in Costa Rico Reds have sprung from underground and are agitating a nationwide banana workers strike as their vehicle in taking over Guatemala.

The United States Labor Department recently ending a survey of the Communist influence among labor unions, states that the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions has a membership of 79,640,000 throughout the world (except the USA). It has membership in 41 countries, including membership in Latin America, French West Indies and Puerto Rico.

Communist Party membership is still, larger, in that it includes intellectuals. The largest (non-Communist countries) Party membership is in Italy and France, two of America's important allies, Belgium ranks a possible third, with West Germany a possible fourth. That's the post-Summit report—not too rosey. Let's not let our guards down, regardless of the clamor of some to weaken security regulations and for softness towards traitors.



Mr. Bish

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(Continued from Page 26)

Deportations And Limitations on Passports

Cedric Belfrage, British born editor who has been active in the leftist movement in the United States, has been kicked out of the United States, and is now in Ireland where he has announced he will become an "editor in exile," of a pro-Red publication issued in the United States.

Immigration authorities held that Belfrage "was a member of or affiliated with the Communist Party after his entry" into the United States, and the Board of Immigration Appeals denied his plea for a rejection of the deportation order.

Following World War II Belfrage did writing in Hollywood and has been listed as a research director for the People's Institute of Applied Religion, a Communist front.

At the time of his deportation he was editor of the leftist "National Guardian," a publication to which Belfrage says he will continue to send articles as "an editor in exile."

In announcing the forced departure of Belfrage, Immigration Commissioner Swing called the action "another step in the continuing effort of the Service to effect the deportation of aliens found to be a part of the Communist conspiracy against the free world."

He added "The service is concentrating its investigative forces in the task of exposing subversive aliens and will use all possible means to develop solid deportation cases against such persons."

Mrs. Belfrage, who is divorced from the writer, was arrested for deportation on the grounds of Communist Party activity but she departed voluntarily in October of last year. It was indicated she had been active in the Communist movement in Los Angeles in 1937 and 1938.

Sam Sweet, a Detroit barber, has lost an appeal against deportation which he filed with the Board of Immigration Appeals. Deportation action was based on admitted membership in the Communist Party between 1936 and 1945.

A native of Poland, Sweet was naturalized in 1945, having come to this country in 1930. His citizenship was revoked, however, in 1952 on a finding that his papers were obtained through concealment of Communist membership.

"Attorney for Reds Denied Passport

The same Immigration appeals board refused to block deportation in two other alien cases. Those involved Settimo (Big Sam) Accardi, former racketeer, and his brother Joseph.

Several persons who have been in the news in connection with subversive cases have run into passport problems.

One of them is Leonard B. Boudin, New York lawyer who successfully represented Dr. Otto Nathan in the case that "broke" State Department policy in questionable cases. Dr. Nathan is executor of the estate of the late Albert Einstein and wanted to go to Europe to work on the estate. Boudin got a court order forcing the State Department to grant Nathan a hearing. Later Boudin himself tried for a passport but was denied on the grounds his travel would not be "in the national interest." In denying renewal of his passport, the State Department advised him that "Evidence has been obtained that you were a mem-



United Press Photo

Ira Henry Freeman, N. Y. Times Reporter Admits Communist Party Membership As Witness Before House Committee On Un-American Activities.

ber of the Communist Party and reports of your activities in recent years indicate that if your membership was terminated, it was under such conditions as to warrant the conclusion, not otherwise rebutted by the evidence, that you continue to act in the furtherance and under the discipline of the Communist Party."

Boudin has filed suit in Federal court in Washington seeking to force the State Department to renew his passport.

Waldo Frank, novelist with a long record of left-wing affiliation, has been turned down in his request for a passport to attend an international literary conference in Peiping next month. Frank claims the government of Red China has invited him to be a lecturer at the conference. Frank claims the invitation came through the World Council of Peace in Vienna and he denies knowing this organization was an offspring of the World Peace Congress promoted by the Reds in Warsaw some years ago. The State Department said it was not validating any passports to Communist China.

Paul Robeson, negro baritone noted for his support of Red front crusades, lost another round in his lengthy fight to get a passport to travel in Europe.



United Press Photo

Ivan Black ("Star" Maker) Public Relations In Theatrical Field, Clams Up When Asked About—Communist Activities.

This time a Federal judge in Washington refused to grant Robeson's request for an order directing the State Department to issue him a passport. It was pointed out that the State Department was asking Robeson to sign an oath that he is not and has not been a Communist nor supported its movements. This Robeson has refused to do. The U. S. Attorney told the court the State Department had information Robeson is a Communist and has consistently followed the Red line.

Hungarian Red Propaganda Banned

The Reds should know by now that diplomatic courtesy is not a one-way street, and if they don't know it by now they will soon, if the State Department expands the action it took in the case of Hungary.

The Hungarian government has been ordered to immediately stop distributing its propaganda in this country. The order directed the Hungarian legation to "cease all information activities in which it is directly or indirectly engaged (in this country) including the dissemination of New Hungary (a magazine) and other publications, film showings and photographic exhibits."

At the same time the State Department announced that a few weeks earlier it had protested to the Hungarian legation the arrest or disappearance of 12 Hungarian employees at the United States legation in Budapest and the "harassment" of visitors to the embassy by Hungarian secret police. To make matters worse the Hungarians have ignored the protests.

The harassment applies to Americans on the diplomatic staff in Hungary, the State Department revealed. "Their every move has been catalogued" the department said.

New Hearing For Taylor—New Evidence

William Henry Taylor, assistant director of the Middle Eastern Division of the International Monetary Fund, has been granted a new hearing on the "reasonable doubt" as to his loyalty as recently held by the Loyalty board.

Taylor once worked in the same division of the U. S. Treasury as the late Harry Dexter White, who was accused of having headed an espionage ring within the Government. Taylor has been accused of having been a part of that ring.

In his plea Taylor claimed he had never resorted to the Fifth Amendment or refused to testify before any investigating group.

The board said it would grant new hearings "for the purpose of including in the record such new evidence as in the discretion of the board shall seem in the interest of justice."

In the meantime Sen. Eastland, chairman of the Senate Internal Security committee, revealed his committee had received four additional papers from the files of Harry Dexter White which "throw light on the conduct" of an unnamed individual. The papers were produced by Louis C. Wyman, attorney general for New Hampshire where White had a summer home. Wyman has been conducting a state probe of subversives.

Access to federal loyalty files should be accorded the states, in the opinion of Louis C. Wyman, attorney general for the state of New Hampshire. He said it is "sheerest nonsense" to claim that the Federal



United Press Photo

Mrs. Susan D'Usseau, Artist Wife of Armand D'Asseau, Co-Author of "Deep Are The Roots" Invokes Fifth-Amendment When Questioned About Communist Affiliations

government has exclusive rights to investigate subversive activities within the states.

He said "This should be a two-way street—As things stand now it is not," pointing out that loyalty files are closed to state officials.

"The Southerner" And Don West

Don West, whose activities involved the three "p's"—poetry, professor and preacher, and whose name has been linked with a number of Red fronts, has shown up now with a fourth "p" to his credit—that of "publisher." It has been disclosed he is now publisher of a monthly sheet known as "The Southerner," which claims it is "devoted to the cause of the poor and common people." He is associated in the venture in Dalton, Ga., with fellow-preacher Rev. C. T. Pratt, who was co-chairman of the Wallace-For-President movement in Georgia in 1948.

The Dalton News has published a lengthy expose of West's Red connections, which it says came from the files of a Congressional committee. They dug up a Communist Daily Worker article from 20 years ago naming West as a party member and party organizer for Kentucky; (West according to NATIONAL REPUBLIC was for years Communist Party organizer in Ken-



United Press Photo

Irma Jurist, Music Composer of Show's "Caesar And Cleopatra" and "Alive And Kicking" Took Fifth Amendment When Asked About Anti-Capitalist Composition "Dollar Patriots"

tucky); Pratt and West are members of the Church of God of the Union Assembly, and West lives in a church building and the paper is published on church property.

O.S.S. Agents "Murdered" O.S.S. Officer (?)

A grand jury indictment had been returned charging Aldo L. Icardi, of Pittsburgh, former Army lieutenant, with perjury in the latest chapter in one of the most sensational cloak and dagger stories of the war. Icardi has entered a plea of not guilty.

The perjury charge stems from his appearance before the Armed Forces Committee of the House of Representatives in its investigation into the death of Maj. William V. Holohan, while the major, Icardi and former Sgt. Carl LoDolce, were on a highly secret mission during the war.

Both Icardi and LoDolce were convicted of murdering Maj. Holohan by an Italian court in a trial in absentia. Icardi was sentenced to life imprisonment and LoDolce to seventeen years imprisonment. Both civil and military authorities in this country agreed that Italy lacked jurisdiction.

Maj. Holohan and Icardi and LoDolce, all members of the Office of Strategic Service, went on an espionage mission behind the enemy lines during World War II. They parachuted into enemy territory in Italy, according to the Defense Department version, and helped organize the Italian Communists to fight the Nazis. Arms were to have been dropped to the Reds from American planes.

Icardi and LoDolce returned to the American ranks without Maj. Holohan, claiming he disappeared during a Nazi raid. American and Italian military intelligence officers waged a lengthy investigation and eventually found two partisans who claimed they were present when Icardi and LoDolce murdered their superior officer. The major's body was reportedly carried to a lake by the two men and thrown in.

The indictment charges that Icardi lied eight times while testifying under oath before the Congressional committee, concerning the death of Maj. Holohan.

LoDolce rejected the invitation of the committee to appear and testify, so he had not appeared under oath.

The two men who claim to have been present when Maj. Holohan was murdered by his subordinates have been brought here from Italy to participate in the trial. It is understood at least a dozen other witnesses have been brought to this country, as witnesses.

Army Officer Discharged—Involved With German Red Spy

A voluptuous Red spy in Berlin has resulted in the discharge "under conditions other than honorable" of an Air Force colonel and caused him to lose immediate retirement.

The officer is Col. Patrick W. Hayes whose involvement with the German beauty convicted of spying for the Russians in Berlin has previously been reported in these columns. The woman is Miss Irmgard Schmidt who was sentenced to five years in prison for passing an Allied order of battle and other military secrets to the Russians.

An Air Force investigation brought out that neither Col. Hayes nor any other officer in question had made any classified information available to the woman but the chief of the investigating unit did say: There

CELEBRATE UNITED STATES DAY Sunday, October 23

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were, however, indications of personal misconduct." Air Force headquarters in Washington, in announcing the discharge of Col. Hayes, said "he evidenced impropriety and poor judgment in permitting himself to become involved with her."

Two Underground Reds Seized By F.B.I.

With an easing of the drive against the Reds there are indications they are beginning to breathe a little easier and come back to the surface again.

For example John Francis Noto, 37-year-old New York Red Party leader who has been sought by the F.B.I. for some time, has been arrested in Buffalo, N. Y. on a federal indictment. The Department of Justice did not immediately reveal the nature of the charges against him.

Noto disappeared in 1951 from his Buffalo haunts. He was accompanied by his wife when arrested but she was not held.

Noto was once chairman of the Erie County Communist Party and according to the FBI was a paid

(See ENEMY, Page 32)



United Press Photo

Louis Boudin, Attorney For Fifth-Columnist Tony Kraber (Radio & T.V.) And Other Leftists, Fights For A Passport For Self

PATRIOT

(Continued from Page 22)

state in Mexico which the revelations of Burr's conspiracy, disclosed while the explorer was away, ended? Whatever the reason for his being lost in Spanish territory, Pike's own patriotic motives can not be questioned. If the crafty commander-in-chief had sought to involve him in some scheme, the studious Pike was unaware of it. Honest and sincere himself, he was not one to question the motives of others, particularly if they were his superiors in rank.

Pike had two maxims by which he lived: "Preserve your honor free from blemish" and "Be always ready to die for your country." Pike counties, in nine states from Georgia to Illinois carry his unblemished name. His portrait hangs with those of Lewis and Clark in Independence Hall.

As an explorer Pike added to the accumulating knowledge about his country's new possessions and gave his contemporaries a glimpse of the possibilities for expansion southwestward.

Extremes of cold and heat, hunger and thirst he bore with fortitude, ever conscious that he was the bearer of the flag of the United States with all the blessings of freedom it symbolized to those who had long endured tyranny under French, Spanish and British flags on this continent. After a hundred and fifty years, what man can be named who ever gave more of himself to the making of America?

INDUSTRIALISM

(Continued from Page 8)

The Colorado postwar growth has been premised in good measure upon its labor force and its labor situation. The survey by the writer indicated that entrepreneurs will seek, if possible, such an area as a place for locative purposes. Communities could well profit by the Colorado experience. Colorado attracted few firms because of its market pull. Its materials, contrary to popular opinion, oriented few new firms. Its labor, relatively free from organized labor's influence, and with a wage scale lower than that elsewhere, brought industry and jobs to the state.

This is the way economic textbooks say capitalism accomplishes its productive feats and locates its industrial facilities. This was what the great Scot Adam Smith talked about . . . free labor, mobile productive units, competitive free economics. A state or a community might well think in these terms when seeking increased industrialization.

The UNESCO Parade

One of the staging areas for the UNESCO parade was Geneva, where in 1920 the European Student Relief was founded. Four years later its name was changed to the International Student Service [I.S.S.]—1931 was the first year for I.S.S. to hold its annual conference outside of Europe. Its General Secretary that year was Walter M. Kotschnig who had held forth at Geneva. When the 1931 annual conference ("World Rally") was held at Mount Holyoke College (South Hadley, Mass.), the Austrian born, Mr. Kotschnig, told the session that they should get away from "sentimental nationalism." He spoke against "cheap patriotic societies which exist everywhere in the world." (NEW YORK TIMES, September 7, 1931).

Mr. Kotschnig came to the United States from Austria around 1937, and soon thereafter he was in the parade for a "world educational organization" with the International Student Services, the National Council for Social Studies and the Institute on Education Reconstruction. Among the front marchers in this parade with Kotschnig were: Archibald MacLeish, Dr. Harlow Shapley, George N. Shuster, Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, and Dr. Ralph E. Turner. In an article in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, April 25, 1943, it was announced that "the STATE DEPARTMENT was ready to participate in the world educational program." So, in April of 1944 we find Dr. Ralph E. Turner (described in "God and Man At Yale" as "emphatically and vigorously atheistic") and Archibald MacLeish among a group of six representatives from the United States at a meeting of the Allied Ministers of Education in London where UNESCO was proposed. An article in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, March 8, 1944, "warned members of Congress that the United States Office of Education [which was assisting in the project] is secretly planning to create a government financed division of International propaganda." Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, was active in 1942 and 1943, and went to London in April 1944 as one of the six representatives from the United States. Dr. Ralph E. Turner, at that time, was an official in the Cultural Relations Division of our State Department, where Walter Kotschnig, Esther C. Brunauer (fired as security risk), Dorothy Fosdick, Benjamin Gerig, et al, were implanted in the Division of International Organization Affairs of the Office of Special Political Affairs. AND, who was Deputy Director of the Office of Special Political Affairs, and finally its Director? None other than ALGER HISS. There you are—Alger Hiss serving as the supervisor, and authority of State Department matters concerning the birth of UNESCO which was described as "a government financed division of international propaganda." The records clearly show that UNESCO matters of planning and implementation were the function of the Division of International Organization Affairs.

The Congressional reports on the Institute of Pacific Relations reveal that a sizeable number of marchers in this UNESCO parade were solid in the ranks of IPR—two were Alger Hiss and Esther C. Brunauer. Alger was a Director of IPR and Esther was an incorporator of the American Council of The Institute of Pacific Relations in WASHINGTON, D. C., in February 1939. So, you see Esther and Alger were not strangers to one another in July 1944 when the real parade began under parade marshals ALGER HISS and WALTER KOTSCHNIG, Drum Major Ralph E. Turner, and Drum Majorettes Esther Brunauer and Dorothy Fosdick.

Here is one thing that this story tells the American people: Atheists and Communists, and Alger Hiss, Esther Brunauer, Walter N. Kotschnig, Ralph E. Turner, Philip Jessup, Lawrence Duggan, Ring Lardner, Jr., Gustavo Duran, Benjamin Gerig and Dorothy Fosdick, were in the parade for UNESCO. The colors of The American Legion were not in that line of march. Maybe it was because of Mr. Kotschnig's objections to patriotic organizations?

SOCIALISM AND EDUCATION CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 16)

are the subdivisions "In what ways can we organize our school systems more efficiently and economically?" "How can we get enough good teachers—and keep them?" and "How can we finance our schools—build and operate them?" Inasmuch as the NEA has promoted the idea of Federal aid to education for over a quarter century, and Federal assistance in our alleged school crisis is the core problem of the coming conference, there cannot be any doubt that the NEA policy makers aim at utilizing these strategic committees to obtain their goals.

The tested public relations technique of the NEA, over the years, has been to mingle prominent businessmen and educators in committees and commissions, to forestall, if possible, business opposition to the planning of the profession. Thus, we find on the subcommittees of the White House Conference the following businessmen: John S. Burke, New York, President, B. Altman and Company; John Cowles, President, *Minneapolis Star and Tribune*; James W. Hargrove, Vice President, Texas Eastern Gas Transmission; Roy E. Larsen, President and Director, Time, Inc.; Lorimer D. Milton, Atlanta, President, Citizens Trust Company; Don G. Mitchell, Summit, N. J., Chairman of the Board, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.; William S. Paley, Chairman of the Board, Columbia Broadcasting System, and Harold W. Sweatt, Palm Beach, Fla., Chairman of the Board, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company.

To "insure a broad public basis" for their findings, representatives of Labor Unions have been added.

By no means are all of the educators who will serve on the subcommittees of a pronounced leftwing persuasion; but the majority of the professional educationists who have been appointed to the subcommittees are not known for any vocal opposition to Federal aid. It appears that such prominent conservatives in the educational profession, as Dr. E. Merrill Root, of Earlham College, Ind., or Dr.

William E. Warner, of Ohio State University and others have been excluded.

The Third Report of the California Senate Investigating Committee on Education (Dilworth Committee), on page 40, reprinted a letter in which Mrs. Rollin Brown, President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers stoutly defended the *Building America Series* of textbooks. Listing fifty Building America authors as affiliated with Communist front organizations, the California Report declared "the Building America Books to be unfit for use in our schools."

There is no indication of any sort that Mrs. Brown, since her public praise of the Building America books (a publication of the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, of the NEA) has in any way deviated from the NEA line. Significantly, the consultant of a subcommittee to be headed by Mrs. Brown will be Mr. Ray C. Maul, who is an assistant director of the Research Division of the National Education Association. Not by any stretch of imagination may it be assumed that Mr. Maul will not use his influence to convince the subcommittee of the necessity to legislate in favor of Federal aid.

The subcommittee on "How can we finance our schools—build and operate them?" will be headed by former Lieutenant Governor of New York, Frank Charles Moore. Close to two decades ago already, Governor Lehman, of New York, appointed him a member of his commission to prepare for the constitutional state convention. Dr. Edgar Leroy Morphet, Professor of Education, University of California at Los Angeles, has been appointed consultant of this subcommittee. Now sixty years of age, Professor Morphet received both his master's degree and his doctor's degree from Columbia Teachers College, the national center of those who have for a generation advocated the aim of using education as a tool for remaking society along the lines of social justice as opposed to the "profit motive." In the early New Deal days he was an associate director of the "local school units project" in the U. S.

Office of Education, which unequivocally favored Federal aid to education.

The protagonists of Federal aid deem emphasis on school construction as the least offensive approach because, they feel, it forestalls the possibility of Federal control. Yet it is not possible that the Federal Government may curtail its allocation of grants and interest-free loans to any State of whose educational policies it disapproves, by challenging that State's statistics regarding its educational needs? The contradictory statement of a statistical nature released by no less a person than our Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare illustrate the problem.

Whatever the actual educational needs of the States may be, Congressional testimony by outstanding representatives of State organizations indicates that they can be met by local sources, in most instances through tax revisions. At any rate, our States would be much more capable of meeting problems if the Federal Government did not drain their financial resources through excessive Federal taxation.

Most of us will readily concede that a republic is best served by an enlightened and generally well educated citizenry and that the general welfare of the Nation is greatly affected by the educational level of all citizens. It is not the idea of access to good education which is at the core of the problem; it is the methods of obtaining our common educational aims which at this time divide leading citizens of the Nation.

More than half of the entire program of \$7 billion in Federal aid to education (to be stretched over several years) could be paid by one year's contributions to "foreign aid." A survey of our hundreds of Federal subsidies demonstrates that our States could many times better care for their State and local educational problems if Federal taxation were eliminated so that they once again had the means to look out for themselves. The national and international handouts, followed by excessive Federal taxation and centralization of political and economic power in Washington, D. C., began during the New Deal. It is a grave danger to our free Republic and free states and should be curbed, not extended.

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(Continued from Page 30)

worker for the Communist Party in New York between 1946 and 1950. They also tagged him as a leader in the Young Communist League.

In another grab, the FBI heads apprehended Max Morris Weiss, another underground Communist Party leader. Weiss was trained in Moscow in the late 1930's. Before going into hiding he was the party leader in Chicago. He was first exposed as a Communist by Walter S. Steele, Editor of NATIONAL REPUBLIC, in 1938, and has been underground since 1950.

Was Congressional Probe of Reds Cut Short?

A New York City columnist, Lee Mortimer, writing in the Daily Mirror has charged that the Congressional probe of Reds in show business more or less fizzled "because top Democratic leadership (aided and abetted by GOP liberals) put a quietus on it." He said orders went down the line not to embarrass any important commentators, program executives, etc., having in mind that next year is an election year and that the Democrats will still have to fight out the Communist issue with the Republicans. He claims the probes were directed to use a standard list.

TURNING SEARCHLIGHT ON REDS

By Walter S. Steele

The Communist Party propaganda line drive in the USA during the past few weeks has been tied from an internationalist aspect to the proposals of Russia and Red China. Domestically the line has been one of agitation concerning the Negro kidnapping and murder case in Mississippi; concerning farm prices and labor union affairs, and specifically agitation and organizational drives against the Federal security act and investigations and firings under it.

The Party has also drawn up a program around which to agitate and influence leftist organizational drives for the election campaign in 1956. The plan includes grassroot underground organizational setups for their cells in labor unions, farm groups and among intellectuals.

A Communist organ published and circulated in the United States brags that among the movements under the direct influence of the Red "Fatherland," Russia, and in which Communists of other nations are taking a leading part, include the Womens International Democratic Federation, International Co-operative Guild, International Organization of Journalists, World Federation of Trade Unions, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Astronomical Unions and the International Union of Students.

It could have added the Society For Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries (VOK), World Peace Assembly, World Peace Council (Congress), World Federation of Democratic Youth, World Council of Women, the Cominform and the World Federation of Scientific Workers, World Congress of Mothers.

The World Youth Festival one organ states, drew over two thousand officially elected delegates from over the world, in its Warsaw gathering in August. The "World First Congress of Mothers" organized and held under the auspices of the Womens International Democratic Federation, held at Lausanne, Switzerland was a second one to receive considerable mention by the American Red organs. They state that a number of American delegates were present and that the American Society of Friends and the Womens International League For Peace and Freedom, had representatives attending. Wives of imprisoned American Communists sent messages of greetings to the Congress held in July.

The United States Department of Labor has recently announced the result of its long study of the world strength of one of the above Red internationals, the World Federation of Trade Unions, and states that the Red International under the direct control of Moscow, has a membership of 79,640,000, and operates in 41 countries, including the Red countries, and in Italy, France, West Germany and other old continent countries as well as in several western hemisphere countries.

The First Baptist Church, minister, Rev. Paul M. Cell, of Cleveland, Ohio, just returned to the USA from a European tour, tells of having found what he calls a "water gate," through which the Reds secreted scores of American youth as delegates to the Communists World Youth Festival in Warsaw this summer. American youth obtaining visas to non-Communist (Scandinavian) countries have actually misused the visas to get into Europe only to reach the "water gate" and be taken by a special Red operated train from a steamship to Warsaw. The passports were not stamped by the Red government, so the evidence of violations would not show up to American authorities.

The official organs of the Communists in the USA

have given over considerable space to the International gatherings during the summer months.

Communists appearing in the limelight recently, include for your card files, if you maintain such: Sidney Taylor who is State Chairman of the Connecticut district; Ben Weiss, who turns up as Public Relations Director of the East Pennsylvania-Delaware district; Max Weiss, C. P. leader in New York; John F. Noto, of Pennsylvania and Buffalo; George Blake, State Chairman of New York; Simon Gerson, State of New York Legislative Director; Junious Scales, States of North and South Carolina, Chairman; Robert Kelly, Secretary, C. P., in Minnesota, who received 10,000 votes in the last Minneapolis election for Library Board; Harry Williams, Educational Director, Philadelphia; Fay Vedro and George Watt C. P. leaders in New York; Julian Lowitt, founder of Young Communist Labor Youth League; Mel Williamson and Enid Fogel, Leon Wofsey, Labor Youth League top officials; Joseph Fisher, Chairman Essex County, N. J., and Louis Malinow organizer for same; Robert C. Elkins, Legislative Chairman of Communist, Connecticut; Dr. Albert Blumberg, former John Hopkins University Professor, first exposed by this writer, served term under Sedition Act, now National Legislative Secretary of Communist Party, Francis G. Fink, Chairman Communist Party, Petaluma California.

Twenty-one New York City employees have quietly resigned from Mayor Wagner's Administration, rather than to stand hearings of charges of subversive affiliations. The Eisenhower Administration announced that 3432 employees of the government, holdovers from the previous administrations in Washington, D. C., have been fired and that 5447 others resigned under the Federal Security threat, 431 since last March.

Several Red outfits which have closed their doors in the United States after exposures, include the Jt. Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the Council on African Affairs. The latter was headed by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Chairman; W. A. Hunton, V. P.; and Paul Robeson, Chm. of the Executive Board. The former movement was among three (other two included American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born, and Civil Rights Congress), which the Jt. Legislative Committee of New York found recently had collected over three and a half million dollars from among the American people, and had diverted most of it to Communist causes and purposes.

The Communist "California Labor School" which will be exposed by a Senate Committee soon charging that Communist schools have been recipients of G. I. educational benefits, (latter G. I. benefit cases exposed by this writer three years ago) has recently disclosed that more than 50,000 students have passed through that Red institution during its existence.

The leftwing publication which this summer received a boost through the Sidney Hillman Foundation Awards is the "Progressive Magazine" of Wisconsin. Judges were Lewis Gannett, Wm. L. Shirer and Bruce Bliven. Look them up. Professor Henry Steele Commager and Eric Severied also received Hillman awards. In the field of writing, LeRoy Gore, who chose to gore Senator Joe McCarthy with a "Joe Must Go" campaign, has been notified that he is perfectly acceptable to the Soviet Embassy, which will issue him a visa for Russia soon. And further on this subject, Waldo Frank, Paul Robeson, Pearl Buck, Samuel Sillen, Wm. Faulkner and Carl Sandburg, also writers, have been invited to Red China for a celebration.

Passports have been refused to Carl Norman.

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